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Britain Wins A Big Economic Victory

No More Dollar Deficit

London, Dec. 13. Britain's victory in her battle for economic independence was announced today by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Hugh Gaitskell, who said in the House of Commons that from January 1, Britain will take no more Marshall aid from America.

Britain will thus become the first of Europe's 18 Marshall countries to get back on her own feet a year and seven months earlier than the rest of the world.

Mr. Gaitskell's announcement came almost simultaneously with a Board of Trade announcement that the nation's export trade broke all-time records last month by reaching a provisional figure of £211,900,000.

Mr. Gaitskell's announcement in Parliament said that Marshall aid to Britain "would be suspended" at the end of the year.

A SAFEGUARD
He made it clear that the use of this phraseology was a safeguard in case changed circumstances forced Britain once again to fall back on American help.

He warned that "suspension" did not mean that recovery of the British economy was complete or that the financial resources of the Sterling Area were adequate.

He increased the defence programme and the impact of raw material prices were seen to mean new difficulties in 1951 for the nation's economy.

He gave two reasons for suspension of Marshall aid. One was the disappearance of her deficit and the other was the strain the new United States defence programme had on American economy.

His decision to suspend aid was reached after a recent meeting between Mr. Gaitskell and Mr. William E. Hall, the American administrator in London.

Mr. Gaitskell said that suspension of aid would not prevent Britain playing her part in the world.

COMMENT OF THE DAY

The S.T. And I. Surplus

THE fact that a revised balance sheet was still in the making naturally prevented the Financial Secretary from disclosing to the Legislative Council yesterday details of the profit and loss accounts of the Supplies, Trade and Industry Department up to the end of last March. But his carefully worded reply to Mr. Cassidy's question did reveal that the Department's operations have resulted in a surplus being accumulated which, from the Colony's point of view makes the existence of its department, although in the past severely criticised from many quarters, acceptable. Mr. Follows was not able yesterday to indicate what the surplus amounted to, but it is reasonable to anticipate that it will be substantial. Its original state the ST and I was a vast organisation, for a long time handling the major part of the Colony's trade in essential commodities; since its early days it has surrendered much of its operations to private enterprise, but it has been handling a large trading account with Japan which, the public in reasonably expect, will show a handsome overall profit. The Financial Secretary gave a further hint that the accumulated surplus will be anything but chicken feed when he declared that the Secretary of State was being "approached" with a proposal that the surplus should be largely utilised for the establishment of a Development Fund. Such a fund requires a fair amount of capital if it is to achieve anything of importance and so it can be anticipated that if the Secretary of State gives approval to the idea, the Development Fund will start off with several million dollars in the kitty. The surplus, derived from an enormous department such as ST and

The Man Who Made The Announcement



MR HUGH GAITSKELL

Bertha Is Flying Home

Amsterdam, Dec. 13. The Royal Dutch Airline disclosed today that Maria Herthof is en route by air to Holland with her mother who won a two year court fight in Singapore for the custody of her 13-year-old child.—Associated Press.

ROUND-UP
Singapore, Dec. 14. The police have rounded up 101 Moslems for questioning about the riots which have been set Singapore since Monday. The Colonial Secretary, Mr. W. L. Blythe, said today (Thursday) that law and order is being restored.

Raiding squads cleared the Sultana Mosque on Wednesday and seized a stock of rifle ammunition, crowbars and clubs there.

Revised casualty figures showed 14 killed, including five Europeans, and 155 injured during the mob violence. More than 50 trucks and cars were burned. Singapore's commerce was paralyzed.—Associated Press.

Wildcat Strike

Chicago, Dec. 13. A wildcat strike that the Army said "directly hurts our effort in Korea" hit eight railroads today and spread to at least two others today. Some 10,000 Chicago yard workers walked out in the sudden strike, tying up shipments of war materials, Christmas parcels and freight. Passenger travel was not involved.—Associated Press.

Evacuated UN Troops Land At Secret Destination

BRITISH COMMANDOS BELIEVED TO BE OUT OF HUNGNAM TRAP

FROM SELKIRK PANTON

Tokyo, Dec. 14.

The first of the United Nations forces pulled out of a Dunkirk beachhead in northeast Korea in the greatest sea evacuation since Dunkirk this morning and landed at a secret destination ready to fight again.

They will add much needed strength to General MacArthur's thin line drawn across South Korea to combat the Chinese Red onslaught.

A complete official news blackout covers the whole operation. General MacArthur's headquarters hasn't yet mentioned it, but news of this Far Eastern "Dunkirk", kept as a well-known "secret" for several days for security was revealed yesterday by a news agency leakage.

As soon as the troops went ashore at a port south of the 38th Parallel the grey troop transports turned round and set out to fetch more men from the snow-covered deep-freezing Hungnam.

There, the original 60,000 United Nations forces dwindled as the troops—American, British and South Koreans—embarked in the bitter cold.

No details of the troops already evacuated have been given out but it is believed that the remnants of the 41st Independent British Marine Commando—about 150 out of 260—are out of the Hungnam trap and once more afloat.—London Express Service.

All Is Tension And Terror In Seoul

FROM LIONEL CRANE

Seoul, Dec. 13.

Military police closed all dance halls in the front-line city of Seoul tonight. They drove to the halls in jeeps and told the managers that they could not open as the 7 a.m. curfew for civilians and soldiers had been reintroduced today.

The most popular place affected by the ban was the Capitol Club which has been packed every night for a month with American and Korean soldiers. It was in the cellar of the former Commerce Building and was run by a Korean girl nicknamed Sophia.

Korean girls in national dress—full skirt with short bodice—jitterbugged there every night with soldiers to a four-piece Korean band which played boogie-woogie and the latest dance tunes.

Beer cost seven shillings a glass and a plate of chips 14/-.

The decision to reimpose the curfew was the latest police effort to reduce crime in Seoul which has become a city of tension since the Chinese advance began. It is known that the Communists are entering with refugees and every night rifle shots crack out in the darkened streets. Between six and ten people, most of them Koreans, have been murdered every night during the past week. Some of them have been found with their hands tied and they have been thrown from cars after being shot Chicago-style.

PEOPLE TERRIFIED

The President of South Korea, Syngman Rhee, has now 300 guards round his home in Seoul and never rides alone. Some of them are taken by soldiers for joy rides, others by Koreans to ride south if the city is threatened with a curfew.

People are terrified to answer a knock on the door at night in case the callers are Communists to pay off an old score. Hundreds of people are being arrested daily on suspicion of being Red collaborators. Many of them are kept in a squalid prison for weeks without a trial.

I visited the largest prison in Seoul today and saw some of these people. Eight women and two babies, one of whom had been born two days ago, were in one cell.

Later today a Roman Catholic priest, Father George Carroll, took President Rhee to the same prison for an unannounced visit. After his tour President Rhee said, "All these people must be tried and food and blankets must be issued and a proper hospital must be established."

He was told that 40 people died in prison today, most of them from starvation and cold.—London Express Service.

Export Ban Causes Grave Situation

The American ban on exports to Hongkong, which when first announced from Washington referred only to war and strategic materials, but which is now being applied to any sort of commodity, is causing a grave situation in the Colony, said one leading businessman today.

Goods essential for the Colony are either being off-loaded en route or are not being permitted to leave America and the local trading community has been thrown into a state of confusion.

A China Mail reporter gives a full picture of the existing situation in a special report on the back page.

Cripple To Be Hanged

Quebec, Dec. 13. Generaux Ruest, crippled clockmaker who helped to make a time-bomb that blasted an airliner and killed all 23 persons on board, was convicted of murder today and sentenced to be hanged on March 10.

Ruest was the second man to be sentenced to death for a part in blasting a Canadian Pacific Airlines DC-3 with a home-made time-bomb on September 9, 1949.

Albert Guay, jewellery salesman, who was mastermind of the plot to get rid of his unwanted wife, already has been sentenced to be hanged.—United Press.

UN Forces Advance And Retreat

With Eighth Army, Dec. 14. South Korean forces continued to make strong contact with North Korean elements 10 miles north of Chunchon along the 38th Parallel on Wednesday, the Eighth Army reported.

In scattered actions in the area and in the region south and southeast of Sinyonni, the UN forces advanced from one to three miles during the day in actions against bypassed North Koreans.

A counter-attack by an estimated two battalions of enemy soldiers in the area northeast of Chunchon caused the UN forces to withdraw 1,000 to 2,000 yards but the penetration was not described as serious.

One UN patrol sighted 200 enemy troops near Kapyong, 10 miles southwest of Chunchon and 12 miles south of the Parallel. The band was engaged and the enemy dispersed to the north.

In the Yongchon area, three South Korean jeeps were destroyed by an estimated 40 North Koreans. Patrols sent out to clean up this behind-the-line action had been chased northward.

No contact has been reported between Eighth Army units and Chinese forces on the northwest front for 15 days.—United Press.

Charge Against Mother Fails

Manila, Dec. 13. Charges against a young mother being tried alongside 30 Communist leaders for rebellion and murder were dismissed.

The alleged Communist are accused of responsibility for the depredations of Judge Oscar Castelo ordered Julia Medina, 24, to be released from Army custody. She appeared in Court carrying her seven-month old son.—Associated Press.

Two Air Liner Disasters

Madras, Dec. 13. A two-engine Air India passenger plane carrying 20 persons, including a crew of four, was missing today over the Nilgiris Hills of South India on its regular flight from Bangalore to Coimbatore. It is feared the plane has crashed.

The identity of the passengers was not immediately available.—Associated Press.

CRASHES IN FOG
Nova Scotia, Dec. 13. A Swiss Air Line plane, with about 35 people aboard, crashed while landing in heavy fog here today.

No one was reported killed, but several are injured.—Associated Press.

France's Plan For A European Army

Invitation To All Interested

Paris, Dec. 13. France is to invite all nations concerned to the conference in January on her proposal for the creation of a European army within the Atlantic Pact force, a French Foreign Office spokesman said here today.

He said that while he could not confirm the fact officially it was quite possible that the countries who refused to or could not participate in the European army—including the United States—would be represented at the conference by observers. He said he did not know whether Britain would be invited.

The spokesman added, "France maintains her viewpoint that Germany should take part in the European army without discrimination."

In London, a source close to the Atlantic Pact Deputies said that German representatives would be invited to the Paris conference.

The source added that the problem facing the Western world was that of transferring Germany, an ex-enemy occupied country, into one which could take part in Western defence.

(The French proposal for a European army was made by the French Foreign Minister, M. Robert Schuman, recently, to be a plan to ensure the defence of German territory and the German population. Such a force, it has been said, would be run by a supreme Allied commander although the details have never been precisely formulated).—Reuter.

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DUNHILL SPECIALITIES For Christmas

DUNHILL Pipes
DUNHILL Pipe Cleaners
DUNHILL Carbon Cutters
DUNHILL Pipe Tobacco
DUNHILL Tobacco Pouches
DUNHILL Pocket Lighters
DUNHILL Table Lighters
DUNHILL Lighter Care Outfit
DUNHILL Cigarette Holders
DUNHILL Cigarette Cases

Large stock at
INGENHIL'S
Gloucester Arcade.

EUROPEAN ARMY STAGE NEARER

Agreement On Role Of Germany

No More Troops For Malaya

London, Dec. 13. Britain is not sending any more troops to Malaya at present, the Colonial Secretary, Mr. James Griffiths, told the House of Commons today.

A Labour Member, Mr. James Harrison, had suggested sending "all necessary military assistance available in view of the lack of substantial improvement in the campaign against the terrorists in Malaya."

He also urged taking further steps to mobilise completely the local resources to overcome the resistance of the terrorist forces.

Mr. Griffiths replied: "The strength of the military forces required for the operations in Malaya is under constant consideration. It is not at present intended to send additional troops there."—*Reuter*.

Final Decisions Up To Brussels Parley Of Foreign Ministers

London, Dec. 13.

The North Atlantic Pact deputies and the Military Committee today reached complete agreement on the political and Military recommendations for German participation in the Western European integrated force, it was officially announced.

The recommendations will be submitted to the meeting of Defence and Foreign Ministers in Brussels next week, a communique said.

"The Military Committee will also forward to the Defence Committee the agreed recommendations concerning the establishment in Europe of an integrated defence force, the general provisions for the appointment of a Supreme Commander for this force, and his mission when appointed," it declared.

The shortness of today's joint meeting—only two hours—indicates that serious problems had already been solved in the separate meetings of the two

bodies, 'diplomatic quarters considered.

The review of the plan for creating the Atlantic Pact force, and integrating into it German fighting units, which is due next week in Brussels, the Defence Ministers and Foreign Ministers of the signatory Governments, is expected to be equally formal.

GERMAN ASSENT

The problem which the Brussels meeting face is how to obtain German agreement to serve in the Atlantic Pact Army. The main issue is whether, in putting the present plans to the Bonn Government, any modification suggested by German Ministers could be taken into account.

Mr. Charles Spofford, the United Chairman of the Deputies, presided at today's joint meeting, which was believed to have considered problems affecting:

1.—The immediate appointment of General Dwight Eisenhower as the Supreme Commander of the Atlantic Pact Army.

2.—The practical creation of this integrated force in January next.

3.—The inclusion within it and the immediate recruitment of German fighting groups of reinforced brigade strength.

4.—German recruitment not exceeding one-fifth of the total size of the Atlantic Pact forces in Western Europe; and

FRENCH PLANS

5.—Authorisation for France to proceed with her plans to form a smaller integrated European Army within the Atlantic Pact Army.

According to an Atlantic Pact spokesman, the decision on the number of Germans to be recruited for the Atlantic Pact will be taken at the Brussels meeting. The countries represented at the joint meeting were Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, the United Kingdom and the United States.—*Reuter*.

BIG THREE APPROACH TO MOSCOW

Four-Power Meeting

Paris, Dec. 13.

The Western Powers' replies to the recent Soviet note proposing a four-power conference will suggest diplomatic contacts to draw up an agenda for the talks, but will not accept the Prague decisions as a basis for them, a French Foreign Office spokesman said today.

A conference in Prague of the representatives of the Soviet Union and the Eastern European democracies proposed an "All-German Constituent Council" and called for a declaration by the Great Powers that they would not permit the re-militarisation of Germany.

The spokesman said that the British, French and American replies to the Russian note would be sent at the end of this week or the beginning of the next. He added that the reply would not stipulate conditions for the talks.—*Reuter*.

Compulsory Training For Students In Hungary

Budapest, Dec. 13.

Hungarian university students will undergo compulsory military training and specialised military courses qualifying them as army specialists, from the beginning of February, according to an official Government announcement today.

The training will be part of the university curriculum and not regular military service. The students will, however, have to have six months' basic army training.

The announcement said that the training was "to ensure the officer requirements of the People's Army."

It is compulsory for all male students as well as for women medical students.—*Reuter*.

Vietminh Activity Increasing

Hanoi, Dec. 13.

The French Army reported today that Vietminh forces had stopped their activities in the past 24 hours in the rich rice-producing province of Tonkin, in Northern Indo-China.

An official announcement said that they had attacked two Army posts, ambushed the Vietnamese patrols and harassed two villages.

A French spokesman said that five Vietnamese civil guards and militia had been killed and seven wounded.

Vietminh losses in operations

Spot Of Fun In Korea



These British troops have a spot of fun with a Chinese officer's cap, a Maxim gun and a Russian flag, captured from the Communists during the battle in North Korea.—*London Express Service*.

More Austerity Facing Britain: New Meat Cuts

London, Dec. 13.

Britain is to face even harsher austerity at the dinner table following the Government's refusal today to pay the prices asked by Argentina for meat.

The Food Minister, Mr. Maurice Webb, told Parliament that the negotiations on meat supply prices had been broken off after months of wrangling in London and Buenos Aires.

As a result Britain's weekly ration is to be cut next year by sixpence worth to a total value of one shilling. Twopence worth will have to be taken in canned corned beef. The rest, in carcass meat, is enough to buy two lamb chops or a steak.

But the bitter pill is to be sweetened with a rise in the sugar ration from eight to 10 ounces weekly and there will be an extra ounce of cheese.

Mr. Webb told Parliament: "The Government have consistently refused since July to pay the higher prices which the Argentine authorities have asked for their meat, since they regarded such prices as unreasonable."

A winter drop in home killings had combined with the failure of Argentine shipments, which they stopped on July 21, to make ration cuts necessary, he said.

Mr. Webb told Parliament that the Government had been "searching everywhere" for meat.

They were "getting all we can" from the Commonwealth.—*Reuter*.

BUTCHERS DISMAYED

London, Dec. 13.

The National Federation of Meat Traders said tonight that the meat ration cuts announced today would mean that Britons would have the lowest meat ration on record.

It would also "cause doubt as to whether there will be sufficient animal protein intake to maintain the health of the public during the critical winter months."

The retail trade would be placed on an impossible economic position which was bound to cause concern to both employers and employees unless immediate and adequate relief was forthcoming, the Federation added.—*Reuter*.

Betting Against General War

Ottawa, Dec. 13. The Canadian Prime Minister, Mr. Louis St. Laurent, said today that the world would not be plunged into a general war at this time.

He noted that Lloyd's had quoted odds of 50 to one against a general war breaking out before next September and commented: "I am just as optimistic as they are."

Mr. St. Laurent, who was addressing pressmen, conferred recently with Mr. Attlee after the British Prime Minister's talks with President Truman.—*Reuter*.

Britain Sets New Record In Exports

NOVEMBER MA

London, Dec. 13. Britain's export broke new records month, reaching a seasonal figure of £211,910,000, Mr. Harold Wilson, President of the Board of Trade, announced today.

This was £2,700,000 over previous highest figures October and £35,000,000 above the average for the first months of the year.

The monthly average of exports in the two months October-November was 14 per cent more than in the third quarter and per cent more than in the half of the year, Mr. Wilson said.

The provisional value of British exports to the United States in November was £14,400,000, £600,000 above the October figure.

Mr. Wilson said that exports to Canada last month were highest yet.

They were £14,500,000, £2,400,000 more than in October and £4,400,000 above the average for the first 10 months of year.

Britain's imports were higher at £234,500,000. With exports in November at £230,000,000 the excess of imports over exports and exports over the October figure but below the £29,300,000 average for the first 10 months of 1950.—*Reuter*.

New French C-In-C Flier To Indo-China

Paris, Dec. 13.

General Jean de Latre Tassigny, the recently appointed French civil and military chief in Indo-China, will for Indo-China on Friday, Mr. Jean Letourneau, the Minister for the Associated States Indo-China (Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos).

M. Letourneau will remain only a few days.

The Cabinet has appointed General Jean Etienne Valladier, General of Colonial Forces, to be a permanent adviser to General de Latre Tassigny.

M. L. High, Commissioner Indo-China, arrived today Hanoi, the capital of threatened Tonkin Delta, last visit before handing to General de Latre Tassigny and returning to France.—*Reuter*.

Lana Overdid

Hollywood, Dec.

A physician today ordered movie star Lana Turner to bed for rest because she hurt her back by carrying too many Christmas parcels.

Dr. John McDonald said star was suffering from a strained back apparently brought by too much Christmas shopping.—*United Press*.

By Leo Falk and Phil Dav

TO ALL AUSTIN OWNERS

On and After
the night of
SATURDAY
DECEMBER 16, 1950

OUR SERVICE STATION TELEPHONE NUMBER
WILL BE CHANGED TO

3 4 8 3 6

ALEX, ROSS & CO., (CHINA) LTD.

For Austin Service

Take INDOOR snaps & movies on Xmas Day

KODAK DUAFLEX
(Kodak lens) with flash

\$54.

BROWNIE REFLEX
with flash

\$65.

RETINA II

\$650.

CINE-KODAK
RELIENT

8mm. f/1.9 lens

\$570.

from all Kodak dealers

EASTMAN-KODAK COMPANY

Another Polish Girl Appears In Briton's Case

London, Dec. 13.

Another Polish girl, brought from prison today, told a Warsaw Court of her contact with Group Captain Claude Henry Turner, former British Air Attache in Warsaw, according to a press despatch received in London today.

Turner is charged with inciting a red-haired Polish girl called Barbara Borbrowska, aged 29, to leave Poland illegally.

Kirena Fendelsen, formerly employed in the American Military Attache's Office, came to Court to say that she had received a sentence of 10 years' imprisonment through her contact with Turner.

"I hope this will be a warning to other Poles not to have contact with foreigners," she added.

Kirena declared that she met Turner through a friend working at the American Embassy. Miss Fendelsen said: "Turner took advantage of me. I now have the satisfaction of seeing

him here. Because I was unaware of the danger of being in contact with Turner, I have received 10 years' imprisonment."

Turner pleaded guilty when the trial opened on Saturday to inciting Barbara Borbrowska to leave Poland.

Barbara is charged with trying to leave the country.

Turner has said that Barbara and he had discussed the possibility of his divorcing his wife.

Two other Britons, Henry Upperton and Gordon Almes, are charged with abetting Turner in his attempt to smuggle Barbara out of Poland in the freighter Baltavia, of which Turner became the assistant purser after being an Air Attache.—*Reuter*.

MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN



PLENTY TO SEE WITH CLEAR VISION

Give your eyes the benefit of expert care. Examination free by a thoroughly trained specialist. Modern style frames.

Chinese Optical Co.
67 Queen's Rd., C. Tel. 23266

CO-2

NO-ODDLES OF HOT WATER!

ALL YOU WANT ALL THE TIME with the new...

NORGE
AUTOMATIC ELECTRIC WATER HEATERS
Double Element — \$500.
Single Element — \$400.

Sole Agents:—
JONES & CO., LTD.
H.K. Bank Bldg., Tel. 36906.

STAR

17 Hankow Road, Kowloon.
FINAL TO-DAY
At 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 p.m.

RAGING ISLAND
RAGING PASSIONS

This is IT!
THE PLACE
STROMBOLI
THE STAR
BERGMAN
UNDER
THE INSPIRED DIRECTION OF
ROSSELLINI

— TO-MORROW —
Joan Fontaine Louis Jourdan
in
"LETTER FROM AN UNKNOWN WOMAN"

COMING TO THE KING'S AFRICA'S FIERCEST SECRETS in COLOR!

Sensational thrill-scenes of man-killing beasts and strange men and women in secret rites!

SAVAGE SPLENDOR

Produced by ARNOLD KOSS
Directed by ROBERT ALTON
Screenplay by ARNOLD KOSS
Story by ARNOLD KOSS
Music by ARNOLD KOSS

AMERICA TO INCREASE HER EMERGENCY MEASURES

Decision By Truman

Washington, Dec. 13. President Truman told Congressional leaders on Wednesday there must be a sharp build-up in the nation's mobilisation to increase the armed forces in the critical world situation.

The President also confirmed that he is considering a declaration of national emergency to assist this build-up:

Hamhung Night Raid By Chinese

Tenth Corps, Dec. 14. The Chinese Communists hit the Hamhung perimeter in two-company strength in a night attack early on Thursday, but elements of the Third Division turned back the assault after a two-hour fight.

The attack came at 1.30 a.m. and was the second such attack in two days.

Air observers reported continuing build-ups in the vicinity of Sinhung which is midway between Hamhung and Fusin reservoir.

Corps spokesmen said that an enemy reconnaissance plane flew over this port city for the second straight night.

Marine and Air Force planes flew 245 sorties around and outside this tense perimeter.

One Marine strike caught 250 troops in the open near Sinhung and reported good results in bombing and strafing the troops.

The Marines also cut a spur railroad running south from Fusin reservoir after eighting the Chinese using the line for a hand-car supply line.—United Press.

Stassen Mum On Crisis

Singapore, Dec. 13. Harold Stassen, confined to the Kallang civil airport here because of rice rioting in the town, said his world tour was primarily to study economic and educational needs in the Far East.

The President of the University of Pennsylvania refused to discuss the international situation.

He lunched here with United States Consul-General William Langdon while awaiting transportation to New Delhi by way of Bangkok. He would confer with Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru in New Delhi and then proceed to Pakistan, Israel, South Africa, Portugal and Britain before returning to the United States.—United Press.

Warning By Eisenhower

New York, Dec. 13. General Dwight Eisenhower today urged Americans to stop too quick and "uninformed" criticism of their leaders in order to achieve the unity which will "lessen the dangers" that threaten the free world.

"We in the free world are frightened because we are disunited," said General Eisenhower, who spoke extemporaneously upon receiving the 1950 citation of the Salvation Army Association for "distinguished service to humanity".—United Press.

Explosion At Atom Centre

Pembroke, Canada, Dec. 13. A violent explosion shook the nearby Deep River atomic research centre today, killing one man and injuring four others. An employee, S. Whelan, 24, of Pembroke, was killed.

The four injured were identified as James Harrington of Cobden, Ontario, Charles Weary of Beachburg, Ontario, and Hugh Goddard and Roy Brazeau, both of Pembroke. Security officials refused to release an estimate of the damage caused by the mysterious explosion.

An immediate investigation was ordered. Deep River is 32 miles from Pembroke. The explosion was the first major mishap reported in Canada's atomic development operations. The Deep River centre is

Mr. Truman met for two hours with Democratic and Republican Congressional leaders, Secretary of State Dean Acheson and Defence Secretary George Marshall.

After the meeting, the White House issued a statement which said: "The conference appeared to be an unanimous agreement that our military strength should be built up with utmost speed."

The statement said: "There also appeared a strong sentiment in favour of declaring a national emergency, although most of those present did not wish to state any views on this question without an opportunity for further study as to its legal implications."

Senator Robert Taft, Chairman of the Senate Republican Policy Committee, acting as spokesman for the Republicans in the emergency conference, said: "We did not feel we were sufficiently versed as to the legal effects of such a declaration and the programme which must accompany it, to take a final position on that question."

MIND NOT MADE UP

Mr. Taft added "If the declaration were really necessary to the development of our armed strength, we would be for it."

Other participants in the conference said the President had not definitely made up his mind about the emergency declaration.

Chairman Carl Vinson, of the House Armed-Services Committee—one of the conferees best informed on preparedness and planning—said Mr. Truman's plans do not call for total mobilisation and are not aimed at an immediate all-out war. The contemplated programme was rather one of getting ready for any emergency.

DEFENCE FIRST

He said: "It means there will be concentration on defence. There will be allocations, price controls, labour (wage) controls and a concerted effort by the Government to get the armed services in a position to meet any emergency."

Mr. Truman will broadcast to the nation on Friday and will then outline his plans, presumably including the declaration of national emergency.

Mr. Vinson also said Mr. Truman's contemplated defence plans will require extension of the draft term from 21 to 24 months, and possibly induction of every young man at 19. The President apparently had in mind a total military force of about 4,000,000 men by mid-1952, roughly twice the present force.—United Press.

FORD EXPANSION

Dallas, Texas, Dec. 13. Henry Ford II said today that the Ford Motor Company plans to spend \$1,000,000,000 in an expansion programme over the next three years. He made this statement without elaboration.

Ford said this programme would help debunk the "Russian claim that they invented mass production, also the automobile, aeroplane, radio and television. About the only thing the Russians can take credit is their use of the veto."

He later told the United Press that the expansion plan was drawn prior to the present international crisis and the programme was not based on anticipation of defence orders. "It should be stressed that the figure includes not only the construction of plants but also tooling for new models and the purchase of machine tools as well as capital expenditure."—United Press.



Hongkong ladies are doing their bit to help the British troops now fighting in Korea by knitting winter woollies—balaclavas, cap mufflers, scarves, mittens and socks. Depots where wool can be obtained are at the YMCA in Kowloon and the Helena May Institute in Hongkong. Here three ladies are hard at work knitting.—Staff Photographer.

South Africa Snubbed By General Assembly

Flushing, Dec. 13.

The General Assembly today adopted overwhelmingly a resolution designed to establish eventual supervisory machinery by the United Nations over the Union of South Africa's administration of the territory of Southwest Africa. The vote was 45-6 with five abstentions.

Only the Soviet bloc and South Africa voted against the resolution, which was drawn up as a compromise yesterday by the delegations of Brazil, Denmark, Peru, Syria and Thailand.

It establishes a committee of five to negotiate with the Pretoria government on setting up supervisory machinery.

In the meantime, the committee is authorised to exercise certain supervisory functions such as examination of reports relating to the territory and issuance of recommendations on the territory's administration.

The Committee will be formed by representatives of Syria, Thailand, Denmark, the United States and Uruguay. It took the place of the United Kingdom, who was proposed originally but who declined to serve.

Mr. G. P. Jooste of South Africa pointed out that his delegation previously had said his government's decision would be largely influenced by the nature of the measure adopted.

"I have no desire to anticipate that decision, but had I been permitted to declare our vote before the vote was taken, I would have urged the General Assembly in all seriousness and sincerity to consider carefully

Hongkong's Gesture

He Swallowed The Toss

Auch, France, Dec. 13.

A local football match was cancelled here today because the captain of one of the teams swallowed the toss-up coin.

Both captains were standing close to the referee when he threw the coin into the air and it fell into the mouth of M. Dubigues, the captain of the Pavie team.

He was rushed to a nearby hospital, where the coin was removed by an operation.—Reuter.

LEE Theatre
AIR-CONDITIONED, OZONIZED AND WARM

SHOWS TO-DAY
AT 2.30, 5.30 & 7.30

DISASTER
A KILLER STRIKES ON HIGH
GREAT CITY ROCKS IN THE GRIP OF
RICHARD DENNING
TRUDY MARSHALL
Directed by WILLIAM H. PINE
Original Screenplay by Thomas Dixon

ALSO: LATEST CAUMONT BRITISH NEWS

GALA PREMIERE TO-NIGHT at 9:30 P.M. SUNSET BOULEVARD

A HOLLYWOOD STORY!
STARRING
GLORIA SWANSON • WILLIAM HOLDEN
In Aid Of The
Hongkong Society For The Protection Of Children
BOOKINGS NOW OPEN

LEE Liberty
AIR-CONDITIONED, OZONIZED AND WARM

COMMENCING TO-MORROW
CHAMPION OF THE 'TEN BEST' OF THIS YEAR!

AND STARRING
GLORIA SWANSON • WILLIAM HOLDEN
VOTED THE BEST ACTRESS & ACTOR OF THIS YEAR!

a most unusual picture!
SUNSET BOULEVARD
HOLLYWOOD STORY!
STARRING
GLORIA SWANSON • WILLIAM HOLDEN
Produced by Charles Brackett • Directed by Billy Wilder • Written by Charles Brackett, Billy Wilder and D. M. Marquess, Jr. • A Paramount Picture

BOOKINGS NOW OPEN!

SHOWING TO-DAY **KING'S** AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M.
AIR-CONDITIONED

MR. HARD TO-GET GOES ROMANTIC!
A new kind of role for Mitchum!
A new heart thrill for you!

ROBERT MITCHUM
JANET LEIGH
WENDELL COREY
In a DON HARTMAN production
Holiday Affair
Produced and Directed by DON HARTMAN
Screen Play by Isabel Lennart
With CORDON ROBERT

ALSO Latest Universal-International Newsreel

ROXY
AIR-CONDITIONED
FINAL SHOWING TO-DAY
At 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

The Picture With ALL THE HILARIOUS ANSWERS!
MOTHER DIDN'T TELL ME
Dorothy McGuire • William LUNDIGAN
20

ADDED: "HOLIDAY IN SOUTH AFRICA" IN GORGEOUS TECHNICOLOR.

COMMENCING TO-MORROW

ONE OF THE FIRST LADIES OF RHYTHM AND ROLL!!
Betty GRABLE
WABASH AVENUE
MATURE Technicolor
REGINALD GARDNER • JAMES BARTON • Directed by HENRY KOSTER • Screenplay by WILLIAM PERLBERG

BOOKINGS NOW OPEN!

FINAL TO-DAY **LIBERTY** FINAL TO-DAY
DOUBLE PERFORMANCE
SPECIAL TIME: AT 2.30, 5.00, 7.20 & 9.45 P.M.

WINNER of Cosmopolitan official citation as top-picture of the month!
So Evil My Love
Leo G. Carroll • Raymond Huntley
Martha Hunt • Raymond Lovell

AND
"JUNGLE FLIGHT"
STARRING: Robert LOWERY • Ann SAVAGE
A PARAMOUNT PICTURE.

COMMENCING TO-MORROW
A MOST UNUSUAL PICTURE!
"SUNSET BOULEVARD"

SHOWING TO-DAY **ALHAMBRA** AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M.
AIR-CONDITIONED

Meet terror, mystery and romance with...
VAN JOHNSON
CLARENCE BROWN • ANNE BARN • TIM BLAKE
at the
SCENE OF THE CRIME
NEXT CHANGE ! "KEY TO THE CITY"

SHOWING TO-DAY **Queens** AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M.

DOES THE REFORMER REFORM THE REDHEAD?
OR DOES THE REDHEAD REFORM THE REFORMER?

IT'S THE TOP COMEDY OF 1934!

ALLISON POWELL
REFORMER
REDHEAD

NEXT CHANGE "KEY TO THE CITY" with Clark GABLE — Loretta YOUNG

SHOWING TO-DAY **BROADWAY** AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

A STORY OF BLACKMAIL, EXPOSURE & SCANDAL!

It could happen to so many married women!

JAMES MASON
Joan BENNETT

The Reckless Moment
GERALDINE BROOKS
COLUMBIA PICTURE

Directed by MAX OPULS — Produced by WALTER WANGER

NEXT CHANGE — AFRICA'S WILDEST SECRETS IN BLAZING COLOR! "SAVAGE SPLENDOR"

See Lasso capture of Raging Rhinos, Lions, Giraffes, Ostriches, etc. Wild Boasts in Mortal Combat! World's Tallest and Smallest Men! Jungle Maidens! Beauty Torture! etc.

AN RKO RADIO SPECIAL IN TECHNICOLOR!

ORIENTAL
AIR CONDITIONED

Take Any Eastern Tram Car or Happy Valley Bus

SHOWING TO-DAY: 2.30—5.30—7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

A Great Musical Show With All Beautiful Girls!

International Burlesque

SPECIAL ADDED ATTRACTION — WALT DISNEY'S LATEST TECHNICOLOR CARTOON "TENNIS RACQUET"

NEXT ATTRACTION: "DIVE BOMBER"

SHOWING TO-DAY **MAJESTIC** AT 2.30, 5.00, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M.

Man of Science... or Menace to Society?

Robert BEATTY
Mervyn JOHNS
Nova PILBEAM

Counterblast
Margaretta SCOTT

ADDED ATTRACTION: A REAL LIFE DRAMA

GINGER BRITTON in "SOULS in PAWN"

NEXT CHANGE: "SINGING GUNS" in Technicolor

SHOWING TO-DAY **Cathay** AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

The Thrilling Screen Story of a Love Song-Featuring... Much of the Finest and Best Remembered Music From The Pen of This Greatest Song-Writer of All Time!

"SCHUBERT'S SERENADE"
with Lillian Harvey • Louis Jouvet • Bernard Lancort
English Sub-Titles on Film — A French Picture

NEXT CHANGE! "PEASANT TAKES A WIFE"
Dialogue in Mandarin.

DON IDDON'S DIARY

NEW YORK, TUESDAY

Acheson, the man in tweeds, doesn't suit the American crowd

THE Chinese puzzle is not being helped by the man who came to lunch.

If Aneurin Bevan were having chop-suey every day with the nine Communist delegates from China and attending "Chu Chin Chow" every night he could hardly have aroused greater American suspicion.

Mr "Denial" Bevan is being presented as an appeaser, as the leader of a British revolt against American leadership, as the head of a splinter group in Anglo-American relations.

I suggest he makes a personal appearance in New York and at Lake Success, and be given the job of out-talking Mr Vyshinsky. He could do it well, win back his spurs, and prove to the tremulous throng here that he is not an ogre.

Eccentric visitors are welcome just now. The nine Chinese here to charge American aggression against Formosa are being handled with extravagant fuss usually reserved for film stars. They are established in luxury suites in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, guarded as carefully as rare porcelain.

Stalin not target

I SUSPECT that they are completely nonplussed already. If they can read the newspapers they will find that the outstanding target for American attacks is not their friend Joseph Stalin, but the U.S. Secretary of State, Mr Dean Acheson, himself.

Ever since the seven wise men and two wise women from the East arrived Mr Acheson has been on the chopping-block.

The demand for his resignation, immediate dismissal, and prompt dispatch to Ellis Island has become an incessant roar.

Surrounded by the thunder and the lightning, the elegant Acheson remains urbane, witty, dignified, and most English in manner.

Due for sacrifice

IT is this Anglicised attitude which is infuriating the mob. They would be happier with a man who wore a ten-gallon hat, chewed tobacco, and said: "You've got a 100 percent, red-blooded American straight-shooter in old Dean."

But Mr Acheson cannot do that. He lounges in his English tweeds, clips his epigrams, and works mightily for peace.

I am afraid he is doomed, destined for sacrifice to the vulgar. The crowd is obviously out for someone's blood. There have

been angry shouts for public servants' heads. American nerves are raw—and with reason.

On top of the Long Island railway disaster came the big blow which half-strangled New York and its suburbs, demolishing houses, toppling trees, tore down street-signs, awnings, and power lines. This is not always the happy land you see on celluloid. Today it is over-crowded and hungry for guidance.

On Sundays the churches of America are more crowded than at any time since the end of the war. Clergymen say that the U.S. is on the brink of a great religious revival.

Mass conversions under the spell of popular evangelists are taking place throughout the country, and the stadiums and convention halls, as well as churches and chapels, are jammed with worshippers.

There has been nothing like this since the days of Billy Sunday. And today Sunday's wife, Helen, aged 82, but vigorous and impassioned, is spreading her husband's gospel.

Strange contrast

RECENTLY she joined forces with the spectacular Billy Graham, the 32-year-old preacher, whom hundreds of thousands of Americans swear by.

Some of the features of the current evangelistic fervour are possibly jarring—the Hollywood showmanship and sponsored radio programmes, the perpetual glare and glare—but thoughtful churchmen are not perturbed.

They say that the rawness and circus atmosphere will pass and that the important thing is that after years of indifference, apathy, or hostility the people are turning in multitudes to religion.

In view of this, the time-hardy seems ripe for resurrection. Yet the new American Mercury, dedicated to battling Menckens' old adversaries as well as some new ones has made its bow.

This magazine announces with great trumpeting that it is

against the cult of the common man and will wage war against the boob who has become bureaucrats, against censors who have become commissars.

Says the editor, the ferocious William Bradford Huie: "Free men should not be denied such little diversions as giving hot-foots to pomposity and jabbing into fat bottoms."

New Yorkers undoubtedly are talking about the new Mercury, which jousts at every windmill in sight, but the magazine is marred by an extraordinary article about English women in the last war and their alleged subservience to the all-conquering American male equipped with nylons, lipstick, perfume, oranges, hams, cigarettes, and supreme sex-appeal. I cannot quote the piece, but it is obnoxious stuff.

Huie — hooley

MR Huie could spell his name at every windmill in sight, but the magazine is marred by an extraordinary article about English women in the last war and their alleged subservience to the all-conquering American male equipped with nylons, lipstick, perfume, oranges, hams, cigarettes, and supreme sex-appeal. I cannot quote the piece, but it is obnoxious stuff.

But at least the publication has tremendous drive and vigour — in obvious contrast to the anaemic stuff we are printing and putting out on the Festival of Britain.

I am not at all impressed with the modest little advertisements about this Festival which are in American magazines here. We are being too restrained, too precious, too confined.

I asked ten American friends what they thought about the Festival of Britain. Seven had never heard of it, two suggested that because of its poor showmanship now it would be a flop, and one (a woman) asked: "What are you trying to peddle — old castles and a new loan?"

The Festival needs here, in the U.S., publicity which can compete with the vast, compelling propaganda of American business and entertainment. The Festival needs a Billy Rose, a Darryl Zanuck, a Sam Goldwyn, or all three combined. It needs the Texas touch. If we want to sell, we will have to shout.

What they want

THE present licensing laws in Britain should be suspended for the duration of the Festival. The trippers and tourists will want limitless liquor, tin



Blowing and puffing, five-year-old Hayden Chappell gets absolutely no results from his efforts to get an oompah from this tuba outside the Royal Albert Hall in London. Hayden's father is bandmaster of the Coventry City Band, one of Britain's top 17 brass bands. (Acme)

First Atom Power Station Is Nearly Ready

New York.

The first atomic reactor on the huge new Snake River Plains site of the American Atomic Energy Commission, in Idaho, is now nearly complete. On it, say the scientists, depends the main hope of making atomic power in the future and possibly most of the promised blessings of the Atomic Age.

The new reactor, called a "breeder pile," is designed to create fuel. In this it is unique.

At present, according to American atomic scientists, there is not enough atomic fuel in the world for more than transitory power.

Work on the new "oven" is strictly a peace operation.

400,000 ACRES

The Snake River Plains site a year ago was nothing but an undulating treeless 400,000-acre expanse of wilderness covered with sagebrush rimmed by high mountains.

Now it contains three great reactors, two already working, all but lost to sight on the vast reservation.

The first two are concerned with power experiments for the U.S. Navy and with the testing of certain materials.

The Atomic Energy Commission have announced that the third reactor is to be ready by the end of this year but have fixed no exact date. The size of the pile also is a secret.

Its announced cost, however, \$1,100,000, indicates that it is a relatively small brother in a family of giants. The other two are costing more than \$2,500,000 and \$2,000,000 respectively.

NON-STOP SUPPLY

Scientists say that because there is not much uranium in the world they want to force the material to "breed," so that one atom will produce more than one.

If they can do it, they believe, it should be possible to convert

all the world's supply of ordinary uranium into plutonium, which, the experts think, will "breed" even better than uranium.

This would furnish a non-stop supply of atomic fuel.

HOW TO TALK-BY POLLY

Ethel and Jack, two parrots who amuse the customers in a London inn, are taking lessons—from a BBC recording.

The recording was made by Polly, a cockatoo owned by the licensee of the inn. The BBC never used the recording because Polly swore between her lines.

Jack and Ethel are not up to Polly's standards, so they now listen to her record in an effort to improve their vocabularies.

Jack, formerly owned by a sailor, uses many nautical terms, and whistles at girls so much that he has to be kept indoors during the summer.

Indoors he can be just as annoying. He meows like a cat, starts the visitors' dogs barking, then shouts: "Stop ill!" in a shrill voice.

If the dog persists, Jack barks back.

Ethel giggles. Her penetrating laugh can be heard joining in many jokes cracked at the bar of the inn.

ARE AMERICANS LOSING THE CINEMA HABIT?

Small attendances worry Hollywood

From FREDERICK COOK: New York.

America has more people — 150 millions at this year's census, and a million-a-year increase for the past decade—but fewer of them are going to the pictures. Americans are making more money, but spending less of it at cinema box-offices.

Hollywood is seriously worried. The obvious whipping boy is television.

In New York, where there are close to 2,000,000 television sets in use, the cinema's slump is tremendous.

But what is worrying the movie people much more is that, proportionately, the box office slump is just as acute in Honolulu, which has no TV at all, and in remote country towns beyond the reach of TV, where film-going was not so long ago a confirmed habit.

A GRIM STORY

The facts tell a grim story of steady decline since the winter peak of 1946-7. Every year since has been just a little worse than the one before.

This year the spring season was particularly bad. Then the Korean war for some reason unleashed a rush of business at the cinemas.

But it did not last. By September the decline had started again. Every week since it has been regularly lower even than a year ago.

At unpublished meetings, top cinema men have been trying to find out what is happening.

The Theatre Owners of America talked for days at Houston, Texas, and came up with no firm answers. In New York there have been talks between 30 of the biggest chain owners with as little result.

At both the Houston and New York talks, stress was laid on big-screen TV as a means of luring people back into the cinemas, but few explained how a man owning a set could be induced to leave home, pay for a cinema seat and be satisfied to see the same he could have seen at his own fireside.

In Chicago a cine chain has already televised special events on big screen TV. First reports were discouraging. There was no rush.

Many cinema owners openly blame the studios for dull pictures.

Some demand more pictures, saying that features run too long in the big houses, and then move into suburban theatres for another long stay. Twice-a-week changes are demanded.

The Houston conference also demanded much more colour.

Only one thing brightens the cinema owners' gloom: the Government order banning building of new cinemas.

This, they think, will end growing competition from the drive-in theatres, of which there are now thousands.

HAT ANGLE CONTROVERSY

First models of Festival year millinery shown in London herald a fashion controversy over the angle at which spring hats should be worn. It is between the forward and the backward tilt.

The hats were shown by the Associated Millinery Designers, of London. Pillboxes, toques and peaked-berets will be worn forward; picture hats, bonnet-berets and fitted caps will have a backward tilt revealing the forehead.

There is a Victorian air about some of the colours and fabrics — lilac, purple and mauve satins, velvets and grosgrain.

There are also four Festival colours, Festival gold, pink '51, hangover green and rocket blue, the last being a bright royal blue.

FERDINAND

Chain Reaction

By Milk

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'Good Wishes' Is Product Of These Manufacturers

The practice of exchanging the compliments of the season at Christmas by means of greeting cards originated less than a century-and-a-half ago. But in that time the custom has spread to many countries, and each Christmas millions of cards are sent through the post bearing good wishes all over the world. The task of producing greeting cards is one which, in Britain, employs thousands of men and women throughout the year.

Expert designers are continually engaged in the creation of new cards of which there are thousands of varieties. Well-known artists are also commissioned to paint landscapes and interior scenes. When the designs have been approved, the finished drawings are completed to suit one of the many possible processes of reproduction. After printing, the cards are trimmed and passed to the final stage of manufacture where nimble-fingered girls fold them,

insert the inset—each with its appropriate verse or greeting—and add a decorative ribbon, the tying of which is an art in itself.

From a famous factory established in 1825 in Scotland many cards are exported every year to Australia, Canada, Union of South Africa, New Zealand, India, Pakistan, South America, the United States, France, Portugal, Norway, Denmark, Sweden, Belgium, Holland and other countries. Packing and dispatch calls for special care, particularly when the order is destined for countries like the Gold Coast and other tropical areas where the atmosphere is humid. Envelopes must be un-gummed, otherwise the card and envelope become sealed together owing to the absorbent nature of the gum. In certain cases the cards are sent in zinc lined boxes as an additional protection against the humidity. Total production of this factory is in the region of 50 million cards a year.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' MAGAZINE

The Shadows Visit Merlin

—They Find Him Playing With Soldiers—

By MAX TRELL

NOTHING was more fun for Knarf and Hand, the Shadows—with the turned-about names, than to visit their friend Mr Merlin the Magician. The door to his house (and a tiny door it was) was behind the bookshelves where it was always dark. But once they reached the door, and rang the doorbell, and Mr Merlin pressed a button somewhere and made the door spring open, and they went down the long, long flight of winding stairs, and came at last to Mr Merlin's own Room of Magic—then the fun began!

Today they found him sitting on the floor, with his legs crossed under him like a tailor, setting up a row of tin soldiers.

They were very pretty tin soldiers. They were all dressed in red coats and blue pants and wore hats with tall white feathers. "How lovely!" cried Hand. But Knarf said: "Mr Merlin, do you still play with tin soldiers?"

"And why not? Why shouldn't I?" Mr Merlin asked, looking up and frowning.

"Because, well, because you're so old," Knarf finally said. "Only children play with tin soldiers!"

Moment Or Two

Mr Merlin was silent for a moment or two, then he remarked: "Perhaps you're right. I am a little old to be playing with tin soldiers. I'll put them away."

With that Mr Merlin waved his hand and the row of tin soldiers marched (yes, they really marched) across the room and disappeared, one after the other, into a large box. Knarf and Hand gasped in amazement.

"They're alive!" cried Knarf. "They marched like regular soldiers!" shouted Hand, clapping her hands with joy.

Mr Merlin paid no attention to this. "I've got some other soldiers," he said, "lead soldiers. I guess they're not even really soldiers. Well, you can take a look at them anyway."

He snapped his fingers. Instantly, across on the other side of the room, the cover of another large box flew open. This time a group of ten or twelve knights in armour, some mounted on black horses, some on white, came galloping out. They all stopped in a long line in front of Knarf and Hand, with their horses prancing and rearing. And then they all raised their lances, which resembled long, shining spears; and uttered a loud cry which sounded like "Hi-III!"



Merlin and the soldiers.

"Oh! The knights are alive, too!" Knarf was saying. At this, one of the tallest of the knights leaped off his horse and walking up to Hand with his armour clinking and clanking with every step, suddenly bent down on one knee before her. As he did so he lifted the visor of his helmet. Hand could see his face now. He had a long yellow mustache and pale blue eyes.

A Tournament

"My lady," Hand was surprised to hear him saying to her, "we shall fight a tournament. I will be your champion." With that he reached over and kissed Hand's hand. He kept kneeling, however. "Come now!" said Mr Merlin to Hand. "Give him a glove or a handkerchief! Can't you see he's waiting?"

"Oh!" exclaimed Hand. And she quickly gave the knight her handkerchief. He immediately tucked it in the sleeve of his armour, lowered his visor again, strode off with the same clinking and clanking and sprang on his horse. The next minute a wonderful and exciting thing began happening. All the knights on white horses (Hand's knight rode a black horse), and all the knights on black horses separated into two groups at opposite ends of the room. "Look! They're going to fight!" Knarf shouted at the top of his voice.

Sure enough, they lowered their lances and suddenly, at a yell of hi-III again, galloped at full speed at each other. What clashing and clanking and clinking there was when they met! What falling and tumbling and rolling of knights and horses! "I hope they don't hurt themselves!" said Hand. "They won't," answered Mr Merlin. "It's time for dinner." And he waved his arm. And the next moment all the knights were picking themselves off the floor and racing back into their big wooden box!

Rupert's Climbing Adventure—46



"After having the friendly Gidder, Rupert came home and gave his mother back her precious apple. Then he goes indoors, sits on his own little stool, and starts on his sandwiches. Why haven't you eaten those before?" asks Mrs Bear in surprise. "Did you know I like them?" And why did you want my apple?"

clothes line?" So Rupert has to tell again about his climbing, and about the bandage that wasn't bandage at all. "It's queer," he laughs. "Every adventure that I have with Bingo seems to go wrong somewhere. He really is the limit!"

THE END.

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WOMANSENSE



Miss Skatli Grunewald of Johannesburg wears this head-dress at the Stoll ballet. Her gown was in black trimmed lace.

Protecting Baby From Mother Love, Once A Popular Notion

By GARRY CLEVELAND MYERS, Ph.D.

THIRTY-FIVE years ago a doctrine spearheaded by Dr John B. Watson of Johns Hopkins University at that time, to the effect that mothers should not cuddle or kiss their babies or young children became rather popular. The formula was, "Put the youngster on the forehead as he goes to bed and shake hands with him in the morning." A great many of the young mothers of that time took this teaching seriously and struggled hard to keep themselves

from caressing their babies. The ideal set forth by Watson and his disciples was for babies to be put into nurseries or other institutions as soon as possible in order to protect them from the tender emotions of their mothers.

VALUE OF AFFECTION

In the United States and other western countries, for a number of years, there has developed strong emphasis on the value of affection, not only to the emotional well-being of the child but also to his physical well-being. Accordingly, child-care agencies usually consider a foster home, even one that leaves much to be desired, as far better for most children than the best conducted orphanage.

Within the last decade young parents have heard at their clubs and on the air and read in magazines and books advice from psychiatrists and psychologists urging an increase in expression of affection to the baby and young child. Breast feeding is commended not only because of its usual direct superiority for good nutrition but also for its means of affording the infant more cuddling. Mothers and nurses, while feeding infants from the bottle, are advised to hold them.

SELF-DEMAND METHOD

There has come also the practice of having the newborn baby in the hospital in the room with the mother where she can enjoy his presence and hold him often and feed him at any time he seems to be hungry. This has extended to the self-demand method of feeding the infant also after arriving home. While a leading factor in this method is to let the child arrive at his own feeding programme, on the grounds that babies differ widely individually, the affection element also has large consideration. Under the guidance of the pediatrician this new method seems to have had considerable merit, in case a rather regular feeding schedule has been worked out after several weeks.

A MISTAKE

However, some mothers, taking up and feeding the baby any time he cries, and continuing to do so even after he is several months or even several years of age, are meeting with some serious problems in preparing him for a world requiring some conformities and regulations.

A great many mothers, indeed, are growing confused over the matter when their child is two, three or older, supposing that if he doesn't always have what he wants when he wants it, he will feel emotionally insecure, feel he is not truly loved. The whole field of discipline and guidance of the young child thus has many complexities.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

To wash rayon foundation garments, do not soak, but use a small hand brush on soiled parts. Roll garment lengthwise in a turkish towel; press gently with your hands to remove excess water. Smooth garment into shape. Dry away from direct heat or sunlight, flat on a towel, hanging carefully over the clothesline.

Screw a dozen cup hooks to the flat side of a wooden coat hanger to make a perfect rack for hanging neckties, scarves, belts and mufflers.

To remove cod liver oil stains from baby's bib, soak it immediately in carbon tetrachloride. Follow this with a sudsing in warm water.

Don't give grease and splattered foods time to harden and accumulate on your stove. Wipe the oven walls with a soapy damp cloth. Then swab down the broiler pan as if it were a dish—as soon as it needs it.

To clean the glass container of an electric mixer, just turn the switch on and beat up a batch to suds and warm water.

Foot Health Means Beauty



Light stitchings on the extension leather soles add a smart look to these pretty d'Orsay-cut pumps. They're comfortable for daytime wear.

By HELEN FOLLETT

GLANCE from the feet to the face of the woman who hobbles painfully on spiked heels as she goes about her money-spending affairs. You will see a tense mouth, frowns between the eyes, a general "I wish I were dead" expression. Why many women suffer from foot ills because they don't select comfortable shoes is a mystery. These women should until they come to their senses.

Lovely shoes have many points in their favour. But foot health should not be sacrificed for the sake of appearance. The truth is that it is possible to find style and comfort both.

An Asset

It is so easy to have the kind of feet that will be an asset instead of a liability! They will contribute to good posture, youthful step, fresh appearance. For general use—housework, office, shopping—sneakers—wears heels of medium height, snug at the heels, fitted long at the toes. Uppers should be of soft leather, wide across the forepart. The soles should be of flexible leather to give firm support and the maximum freedom of movement.

Oil Massage

During the daily bath use a firm brush and plenty of soap suds on your trotters. Work up a rich lather, scrub briskly. This treatment will stimulate circulation, drive away those little red spots that are the forerunners of corns. It will do wonders, too, in getting rid of the dry, hard skin at the back of your heels—the penalty for wearing shoes that slip at the back. After a careful drying, especially between the toes, so you will avoid soft corns, give your feet two minute massage with mineral oil or baby oil.

When cutting toenails remember the often repeated and usually violated rule: cut them straight across and no shorter than the flesh at the ends of the toes. To cut down at the sides is the best possible way of cultivating ingrowing nails.

Impressive Tweed Coat



Gray and red check tweed.

By VERA WINSTON

THERE are plenty of uses for a coat of the type depicted here. Ideal for travel wear, a good choice for the country or for general wear in town, the coat is of imported tweed in a gray and red check. The fabric is reversed for the collar, adjustable cuffs and front panel. It has gentle shoulders, with the fullness of the coat flaring from underarm. Two curved, slit pockets are all but hidden in the voluminous folds.

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Hats Of The Season

Hats with a "little girl" air are the highlights of the new 1950-1951 London season. There are three points to which many of these models subscribe—they're small, they're worn flat on the head; they're made of velvet or plush. The forehead hat and the cap-shaped hat are popular, although women are likely to find that hair styles must be adapted to go with them.

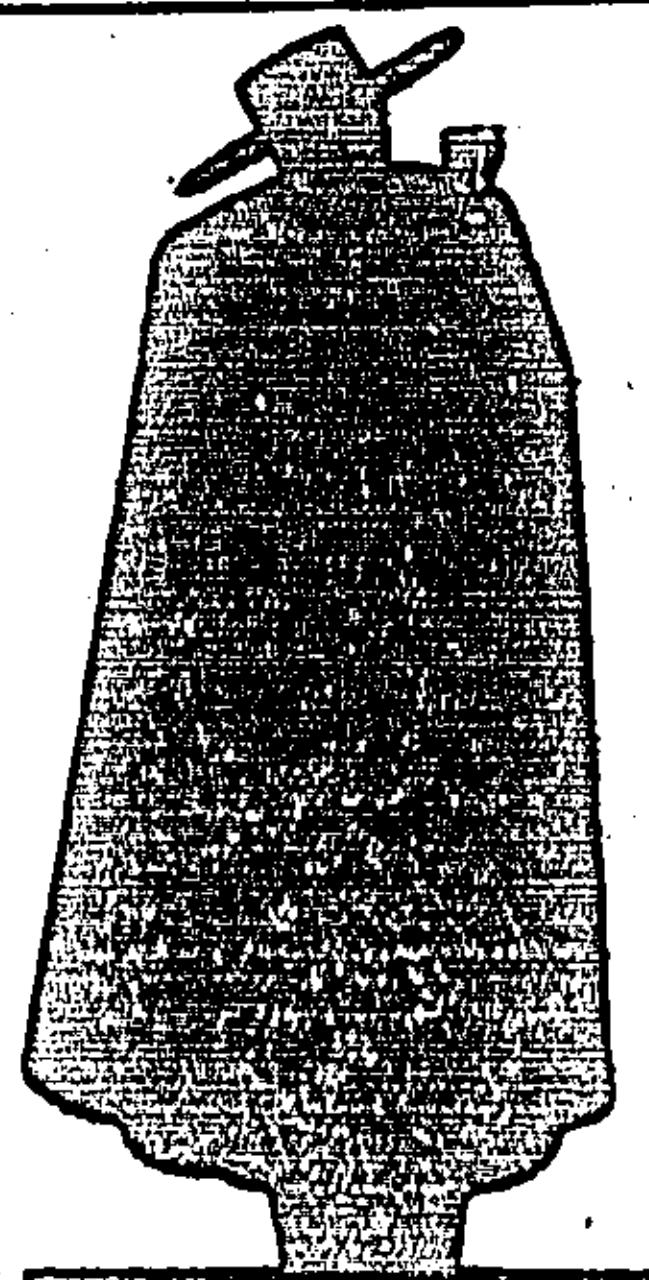
On the other hand, there are such types of Erik's mandarin hat worn with a coarse snood veil and the velvet hat trimmed with fur which has a romantic air, especially worn with matching stole. Very new is the model worn with jewelled brooch or clip which must rest against the hair to be effective. Indeed, these new hats show a great deal more hair than those of last year but although there are hints that the coiffures will do their best to introduce longer hair it is certainly not with these hats in mind.

These are not the type of models to look well with curls of any kind so that it is possible that modifications of the shynanthemum cut—which shows brushed up ends—will be found more effective with the smallest hats which are now coming out of the milliners' salons.

Shop
Refreshed



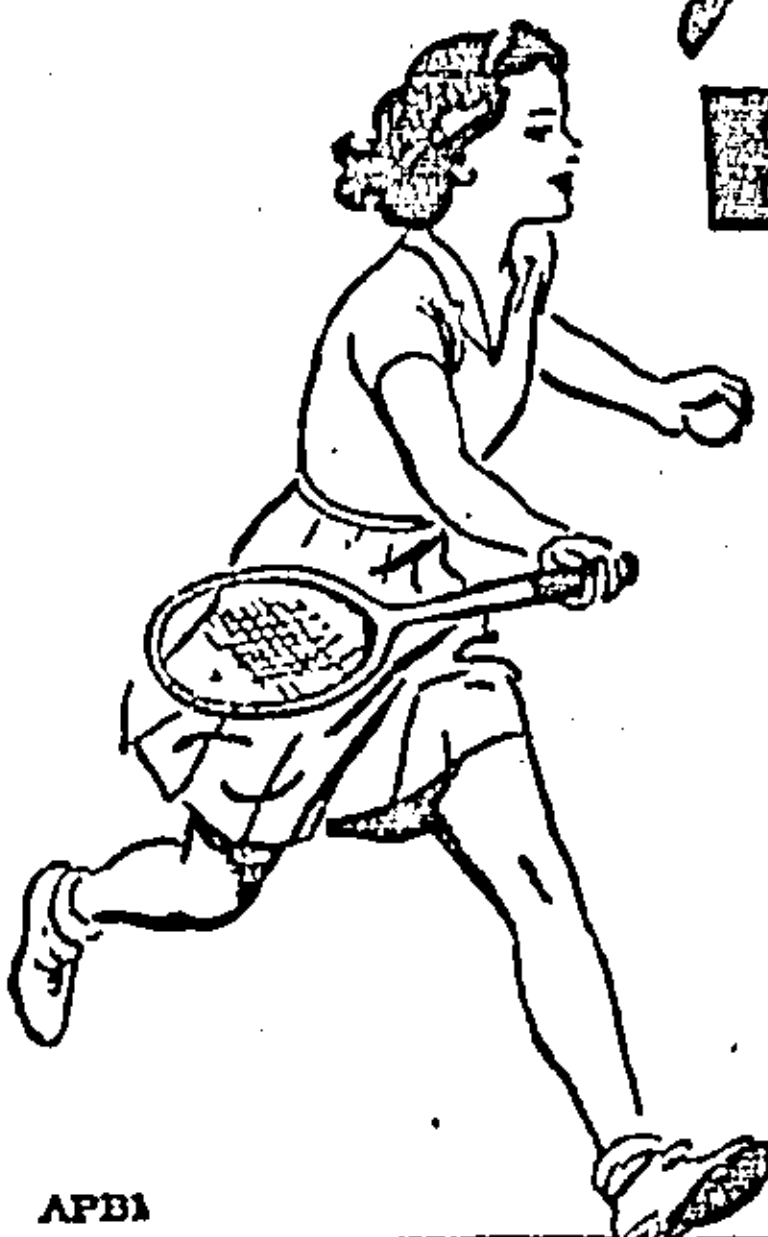
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CHAPTER 16 IN THE SERIES COURTAULDS FORCED TO SELL THEIR AMERICAN INTERESTS

THE arbitration which took place between Courtaulds and the British Government in the year 1942 told a story of the development into enormous prosperity of a great business enterprise, which was probably unique in commercial life; the record which lay behind the arbitration of the great international difficulties and dangers which had beset England in the previous year, and of the assistance given to the government by Mr Samuel Courtauld and his co-directors in order to overcome these difficulties may well have written a page in English history.

What would have been the political result, if on the 14th of March 1941 Mr Courtauld had refused the request of the Chancellor of the Exchequer that Courtauld should at that very day sell to the government the whole of their immense American resources, must be a matter of pure speculation.

Would it have delayed the giving by the United States of that financial aid of which England was so urgently in need? No one will ever know; everyone must be free to form his own opinion; after all the Arbitration was not concerned with speculation, it was merely required to assess compensation. For that purpose it was necessary to know something of the Courtauld history.

Silk mills

The founder of the English family of Courtauld was one Augustine Courtauld who came from France in the 17th century as a Huguenot refugee, and his descendant, George Courtauld set up the first of the Courtauld silk mills at Baintree in Essex in the 18th century. His son Samuel set up a similar factory at Barking in the same County in 1816. From that comparatively small beginning sprang the enormous enterprise now conducted by a limited company, Courtaulds Limited, possessing a nominal capital of £32,000,000.

At first the Courtauld business consisted mainly, if not wholly, of the manufacture of natural silk, but as the years passed by chemical research discovered the possibility of manufacturing an artificial substitute by treating vegetable cellulose with caustic soda, and as a result of that discovery artificial silk, or rayon as it is now called, was born. Courtaulds were quickly to realize the importance of this discovery and they devoted a great deal of time and money to its development. At the beginning of the present century they commenced to manufacture artificial silk, and from that date it may well be said that they were pioneers in the rayon industry.

Rayon industry

The Arbitration was not concerned with the company's English business, but only with such part of their undertaking as existed in America. In 1910 Courtaulds had decided that a useful and profitable extension of their business could be developed in America, where, at that time, the rayon industry was scarcely in existence. Accordingly in that year they formed a company in Pennsylvania under the name of "American Viscose Company," to develop a business on precisely the same lines as that carried on in England. The development of the American Company and the immense success which it achieved is almost as remarkable as that of Courtaulds themselves. It erected many mills in Virginia and Pennsylvania and in its early years the business increased with immense rapidity.

Not unnaturally this great enterprise soon began to attract American competitors. Large American companies sprang into existence, all of which started with manifest advantage in that they were in a position to

benefit from much of the early experience of their English rival, and in addition they were in a position to install the newest and most up-to-date machinery while that of the Viscose company had been in existence for a considerable time.

By the year 1937 the Viscose company was seriously affected by this competition. The manner in which the danger was overcome is by no means the least of the company's achievements. Immediate and stringent reorganization was essential and was at once adopted. Enormous sums of money were devoted to that reorganization. New mills were erected on the most modern lines; old machinery was scrapped and new plant on the latest lines was installed, with the result that by the year 1941 the competition had been overcome to such an extent that the company was able to show for the year 1941 the enormous trading profit of approximately 14 million dollars, with an estimated increase for the next year to a sum of no less than twenty million dollars. In as much as Courtaulds owned practically the whole share capital in the American Viscose company, it cannot be a matter for surprise that they regarded the Viscose company as one of their most valuable assets.

Only hope

The cruel misfortune which resulted in the Arbitration with the British Government fell upon Courtaulds in the year 1941. At that time Britain's fortunes were at their lowest ebb. She and the Commonwealth were fighting the World War practically alone; all her financial resources were exhausted; her only hope of obtaining the munitions and supplies which she needed lay in such help as she could obtain from America, and that help was almost at an end. In order to provide the dollars with which to pay for their requirements in the United States, the Government had compulsorily acquired all the marketable American securities in private hands, and there were no more left. Britain was practically penniless.

It was in those desperate circumstances that Mr Roosevelt, perhaps Britain's greatest friend, decided upon the introduction of the American Lend-Lease Bill. If that Bill, together with its necessary adjunct, the Seven Billion Dollar Appropriation Bill, became law, American aid to a practically unlimited extent would be available to the United Kingdom; if those bills failed to obtain the approval of the American legislature disaster would seem to be inevitable.

Isolationists

Unfortunately the passing of those two Bills was by no means a foregone conclusion. America at that time had not entered the war and there existed in that country a large body of political opinion, particularly the Isolationists, who were against any form of American participation in the European struggle and consequently were bitterly opposed to the projected legislation. They put forward many contentions in support of their views, of which perhaps the financial arguments were thought to carry most weight. While fully aware that Britain had disposed of all her marketable securities, they contended that in as much as there still existed large business concerns in America owned entirely by British shareholders, those concerns at least should be sold to Americans, before the United States should be asked to supply further aid to Britain; in the forefront of their argument they placed the case of the American Viscose Company. As the date for the passing of the Bills approached, the opposition of the Isolationists appeared to harden, until at last a moment arose when it seemed possible that the two Bills might never become law unless the British Government first agreed to acquire those businesses and then to resell them to America.

This fact placed the British Government in a position of considerable difficulty. On the one hand it was quite impossible to place upon any of their business concerns a value which

could be assessed with any degree of accuracy, and it seemed an extreme hardship to acquire by compulsion property the true value of which it might be impossible to ascertain. Upon the other hand the danger to the country was imminent. There was no possible alternative to acceptance of American wishes, and accordingly the British Government announced their willingness to acquire the businesses in question and in due course to resell them to America. For the moment this announcement acquired the desired result.

The Lend-Lease Bill passed through the Senate upon March the 8th, 1941, and received the signature of the President of the United States upon March 11.

Within a few hours a further grave issue arose. The Seven Billion Dollar Appropriation Bill would come before the Appropriation Committee almost at once, and unless that too were passed the Lend-Lease Bill would be com-

THE CASE-BOOK OF SIR PATRICK HASTINGS, KC

paratively useless. The Isolationist opposition were not satisfied by the announcement already made; to them it appeared as nothing more than a pious hope. They insisted that some tangible proof should be given of British good faith; they insisted that at least one of these businesses should actually be sold to America by the British Government before the Seven Billion Dollar Appropriation Bill should become law, and for the purpose they selected the American Viscose Company. The British Government were officially informed that it was absolutely essential that actual sale of the Viscose Company to America should be completed immediately and indeed before March 15.

Utmost urgency

Accordingly on March 14 the Chancellor of the Exchequer asked Mr Samuel Courtauld to call upon him at the Treasury. The Chancellor received Mr Courtauld with the utmost sympathy; he explained that the reason necessitating the acquisition by the Government of the shares in the American Viscose Company were not only imperative but of the utmost urgency; he expressed the wish that Courtaulds would assist the government by voluntarily consenting to the transfer of those shares, but at the same time he made it clear that if the transfer was not voluntary the government would have no option except to acquire the property compulsorily. The government themselves were in a great difficulty. While they already possessed power under the Emergency Powers Act to acquire by compulsion all marketable securities, they possessed no powers sufficiently wide to enable them to acquire the American Viscose Company's shares, and although they would undoubtedly be able to obtain sufficient power by passing a new regulation, that would take some little time and could not be done before March 15, the last date by which the whole transaction had to be completed. It was in those circumstances that Mr Courtauld was virtually asked for his assistance.

This request placed Mr Courtauld and his co-directors themselves in a position of the greatest difficulty. If they had been free agents practically no sum of money would have been large enough to induce them to part with their American holding but they were bound to appreciate the grave and indeed dangerous situation in which His Majesty's Government were faced. At all costs the American legislation must be passed, it would have been impossible for them to refuse such help as lay within their power. With the utmost reluctance Mr Cour-

tauld informed the Chancellor that Courtaulds were prepared to part with their American holding that day. The whole transaction was completed within a matter of hours. By the morning of Monday March 17 the New York press was able to state Britain had sold the Viscose Company to America. All opposition to the proposed legislation disappeared and the Seven Billion Dollar Appropriation Bill was unanimously approved by the Appropriation Committee upon the next day. The danger was over.

The amount of money to be paid by the British Government to Courtaulds for their property was impossible to assess at that time, and accordingly it was left for future agreement, or subsequent arbitration; the price to be paid by America to the British Government was defined in a somewhat complicated agreement but can be expressed in simple language; American bankers who appeared as the purchasers were to make a preliminary payment to the British

Treasury and thereafter the shares in the Viscose Company were to be issued to the American public; the amount of money realized upon such issues, if greater than the preliminary payment was to be handed over to the British Treasury.

The preliminary payment was agreed at the sum of 30,450,000 dollars, (roughly nine million pounds). Although this preliminary payment amounted to an enormous sum of money, Courtaulds were horrified as to the smallness of the amount when compared with their estimate of the value of their asset, and they expressed their disapproval in no unmeasured terms, but they had no option except to wait the pending issue, and then if still dissatisfied to resort to arbitration.

The disposal of the shares in America took a good many months to complete, and the final realization was found to amount to some 62,000,000 dollars, which amount, when adjusted in a manner considered by the Treasury to be reasonable resulted in a sum payable to Courtaulds of £16,700,000.

Even this sum, large as it was, was considered by Courtaulds to be insufficient, and they informed the Treasury that they were not prepared to accept that figure as representing the true value of what they had lost, and that they would require the proper amount to be assessed by an Arbitrator, and accordingly the Arbitration was commenced.

Opposing views

Both sides agreed that the sale had been forced upon Courtaulds and consequently the value to be ascertained must be based upon a hypothetical assumption, namely that of an assumed purchase by a willing buyer from a willing seller, in other words a sale at a fair price.

What was a fair price? And upon what basis was it to be ascertained?

Upon the one hand the Treasury contended that in a matter of such magnitude the only possible way of arriving at the proper figure was to take the actual sum in fact realized by the American issue, namely £16,700,000. On the other hand Courtaulds maintained that the actual sum realized would be no criterion whatever by reason of the fact that the sale had not only been forced upon them, but had been a rushed sale taking place at a most inauspicious moment.

If the Treasury were right in their view, the arbitration would be a very simple matter, as there was no possible dispute as to the amount paid by the investing public: if the

Treasury were wrong, there would of necessity be a very intricate inquiry into the amount of the enormous assets of the Viscose Company and the realisable value of those assets.

The Arbitration took place in July 1942 before Mr Justice Simonds, assisted by two eminent Chartered Accountants, and lasted for many days. The Attorney General appeared for the Treasury and stoutly supported the Crown's main contention.

True value

Inasmuch as the learned Arbitrator gave no reasons for the award at which he finally arrived, it is of course impossible to know upon what actual grounds he arrived at his decision, but from the award itself it was apparent that he did not regard the final result of the American issue as by any means conclusive.

The greater part of the time occupied during the Arbitration was taken up in an attempt by both sides to establish the true value of the American Viscose Company, and the evidence given was certainly remarkable if only by reason of the extraordinary differences between the views of great financial experts. As far as I am aware there never had been a prior occasion when the value of a business of such magnitude had been the subject of a judicial enquiry, and the difficulties in the way of arriving at a true result were obviously present to the minds of everyone concerned.

Having regard to the important position of many of the witnesses called to give evidence, it was impossible to imagine that they were not endeavouring to assist the Arbitrator to the best of their ability, but their opinions were, to say the least of it, irreconcilable; the variations ran into millions of pounds.

Extremely good

The view which Courtaulds sought to maintain was in its essence extremely simple: they suggested that the only fair way in which to assess the true value of a business was to ascertain the real value of its assets and the amount when ascertained subject to any possible difficulty in realization, formed the basis upon which the true value could be fixed. If those assets earned a reasonable amount of interest, all that remained was a matter of almost mathematical calculation.

In support of this contention I was supplied with figures which certainly showed that the success of the American Viscose Company had been remarkable, and that its financial position was extremely good. The realisable assets had been carefully valued and showed the following result: the net current assets, such as marketable securities, cash and stock were valued at £11,727,267;

capital assets, such as buildings etc. at cost less depreciation were valued at £19,005,820, making a total for assets alone of over £30,000,000; and these figures allowed nothing for the value of goodwill.

In addition the figures showed that the company earned an extremely good commercial profit. Eminent financial witnesses were called on behalf of Courtaulds to give evidence that upon those figures they would expect, under normal conditions, to realise upon a sale of the Viscose Company a sum in the neighbourhood of £30,000,000.

The expert witnesses called on behalf of the Crown took a very different view, and it was upon their cross examination, that the remarkable difference of opinion between almost all of them became apparent. Detailed examination of financial evidence is of necessity wearisome, and it may be sufficient to say that in the main they supported the Government's contention.

Those were the kind of differences with which the Learned Judge was confronted. How in the world was it possible for him to arrive at any possible conclusion? So far from being assisted by the evidence it seemed to me that all the witnesses, although no doubt with the best intentions, had combined together to make his task more difficult.

The award

During the time which elapsed between the conclusion of the hearing and the announcement of the award I amused myself by trying to imagine upon what basis I should have acted if I myself had been the Arbitrator. Upon the whole I think I should have started with the fact that the business realised £16,000,000 under a forced sale taking place in abnormal conditions, and to that amount I should have added such further sum as in my opinion would have been realized if the sale had been entirely free and the conditions were entirely normal.

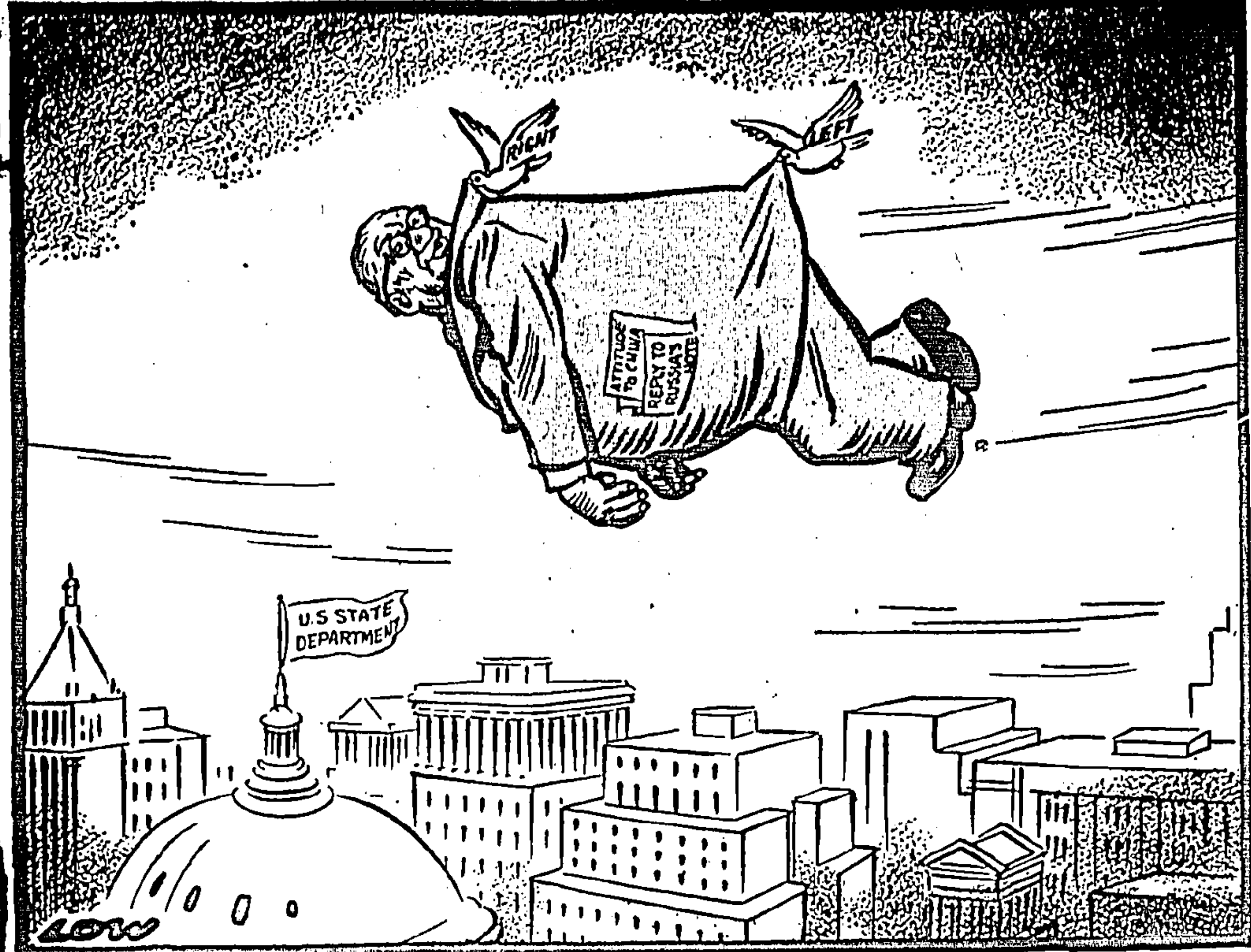
Whether or not that would have been the proper method, or indeed have any relation whatever to the principles upon which the learned Judge acted, we shall never know. All that remains certain is that when the award came to be made it was for a sum of £27,125,000.

The Arbitration had been a most interesting experience, and it left with me a reflection that was even more absorbing. If, on that day in March 1941 Mr Courtauld had refused the Chancellor's request, would the Lend-Lease legislation have passed through the American Senate, and if not, what would have been the result upon subsequent history? If the risk of failure was at that time a very real one, what sum of money would the British Government have been prepared to pay to obviate the risk?

(TO BE CONCLUDED TOMORROW).

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"WHAT'S THE IDEA? I WAS COMING ANYWAY"

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"THE HINGE OF FATE"... CHAPTER 38

THE END OF THE NORTH AFRICAN CAMPAIGN

By Winston Churchill

On April 6, 1943, the Eighth Army attacked the German positions across the Wadi Akari and by the next day its advanced elements had joined up with American troops. The whole front was now under the command of Gen. Alexander.

ON April 7 a patrol of the 4th Indian Division met one from the U.S. 2nd Corps. The American greeting "Hello, Liney," although not understood, was accepted with the utmost cordiality. The two armies which had started nearly 1,000 miles apart were now at last joined together.

The enemy's withdrawal before the Eighth Army was skillfully conducted. Stax, important of its port facilities now that the 300 miles behind, was taken on April 10, and Cousse two days later. On April 13 contact was made with the enemy's final position on the mountains north of Enfidaville. The first probing attacks found them strongly held.

We had possession of the forward airfields, and Gen. Eisenhower could intensify the sea and air blockade of Tunisia. The enemy had increased their use of air transport as our sea blockade tightened; large convoys of transport aircraft, escorted by fighters, were arriving every day. Our own fighters, British and American, were given these tempting targets as a primary task.

Convoy scattered

On April 10 and 11, 71 transport aircraft were claimed as destroyed. On the 18th a great convoy 100 strong was set upon by our Spitfires and four squadrons of American Warhawks off Cape Bon. The convoy was scattered in confusion; over 50 were brought down. Next day South African Kittyhawks destroyed 16 out of 30, and finally on April 22 a further 30, including many laden with petrol, went flaming into the sea.

This virtually ended Hitler's obstinate attempt, which Germany could ill afford. No more transport aircraft dared to fly by day. Their achievement had been great. In the four months December to March they had ferried more than 40,000 men and 14,000 tons of supplies to Africa.

It was clear that yet one more heavy punch would be needed before the enemy would break. A final attack by the Eighth Army on April 24 had proved that the Enfidaville position was too strong to be overcome without heavy loss. Gen. Alexander transferred to the First Army three of their veteran divisions who had fought in the Desert since the earliest days. On May 6 the culminating attack by the First Army was launched.

The 9th Corps made the principal assault on a narrow front on either side of the Medjer-Tunis road. The leading infantry, the 4th British and 4th Indian Divisions, were closely followed by the 6th and 7th Armoured Divisions. On

ted the flank of the advance. The Allied air forces again put forth a supreme effort, with 2,500 sorties in the day.

The Axis Air Force had been gradually worn down over many weeks, and at this crisis was able to make only 60 sorties in reply. The climax was at hand. The relentless blockade, by sea and air was fully established. Enemy movement over the sea was at a standstill, their air effort ended. To quote from a subsequent German report: "The Anglo-American air forces played a decisive part in the enemy operational success which led to the destruction of the German-Italian bridgehead in Tunisia. They took part in the ground fighting to an extent never before attempted."

Clean break

The 9th Corps made a clean break in the enemy front. The two armoured divisions passed through the infantry and reached Massicault, half-way to Tunis. Next day, May 7, they pressed on, and the 7th Armoured Division entered Tunis, and then swerved north to join hands with the United States forces. Resistance on the main American front had cracked at the same time, and their 9th Infantry Division reached Bizerta. Three German divisions were thus trapped between the Allied troops, and surrendered on May 9.

Gen. Alexander to Prime Minister

Things have gone even better than I could have hoped. So as to give the Americans Bizerta for themselves—I had regrouped and as you know, they entered it at the same hour as the First Army took Tunis. I have sent a French regiment into Tunis to take over the garrisons and to run up the Tricolour.

Deception plan

We had a deception plan to mislead the enemy into thinking the blow was in the south, and it worked well, as they sent the majority of their tanks and a number of their 88 mm. guns down opposite the British Armoured Division, weakening the front facing 8th Corps. Ninth Corps attacked with a huge weight of arms and armour, supported by practically the entire Air Force: it was a real thunderbolt. As a result 9th Corps reached Tunis, a distance of 30 miles, in 38 hours. The front has completely collapsed and disintegrated. We shall have to mop up pockets of Germans, but up to date, probably 20,000 prisoners have been taken, besides many guns, lorries and dumps. Our casualties both in men and tanks are light. First Army casualties are estimated at some 1,200.

[Air Marshal] Cunningham and I have just returned from Tunis where we were greeted enthusiastically by the population. Our main object now is to cut off as many enemy as possible from gaining the Cape Bon peninsula. R.A.F. work has been quite magni-

ficent, and all troops are in terrific heart.

The 6th Armoured Division, followed by the 4th British Division and with the 1st Armoured on their right, drove east, through and beyond Tunis. They were held up by a hastily organised resistance at a defile by the sea a few miles east of the city, but their tanks charged through and at nightfall on May 10 reached Mammamet, on the east coast. Behind them the 4th Division swept round the Cape Bon peninsula, meeting no opposition. All the remaining enemy were caught in the net to the south.

Gen. Alexander to Prime Minister

10 May 43. Coningham and I have just returned from motorizing and flying over area between Bizerta and Tunis, where ground is littered with enemy vehicles, guns, and equipment of all sorts, some abandoned and much destroyed. 50,000 prisoners already counted through cages, and still coming in. Nine German generals so far. Advanced elements of First Army reached Grombala by 6 p.m. today. With luck all Axis forces opposite Eighth Army will be completely surrounded.

Military model

Prime Minister to Gen. Alexander

It has fallen to you to conduct series of battles which have ended in destruction of the German and Italian power in Africa. All the way from Alamein to Tunis in ceaseless fighting and marching of last six months you and your brilliant Lieutenant Montgomery have added a glorious chapter to annals of British Commonwealth and Empire. Your combinations in the final great battle will be judged by history as a model of the military art.

But more than this, you have known how to inspire your soldiers with confidence and ardour which overcame all obstacles and outlasted all fatigue and hardship. They and their trusty United States and French Allied soldiers and airmen together can now be told of the admiration and gratitude with which entire British nation and Empire regard them and their famous deeds. The generous rivalry in arms of the First and Eighth British Armies has achieved victory, full honour for each and all.

Derby Day

Gen. Alexander to Prime Minister

11 May 43. I expect all organised resistance to collapse within the next 48 hours, and final liquidation of whole Axis forces in the next two or three days. I calculate that prisoners up to date exceed 100,000, but this is not yet confirmed, and they are still coming in. Yesterday I saw a horse-drawn gig laden with Germans driving themselves to the prisoners' cage. As they

passed we could not help laughing and they laughed too. The whole affair was more like Derby Day. The equipment of all sorts will take some time to count up; some is destroyed, but a lot intact.

No one has got away except a mere handful by air. We have recovered 2,000 of our own prisoners, including wounded. It is all very satisfying and augurs well for the future.

Solid foundation

Prime Minister to Gen. Eisenhower

11 May 43. Let me add my heartfelt congratulations to those which have been sent to you by His Majesty and the War Cabinet on the brilliant result of the North African campaign by the army under your supreme direction.

The comradeship and conduct with which you have sustained the troops engaged in the fierce and prolonged battle in Tunisia and the perfect understanding and harmony preserved amidst the shock of war between British and United States forces and with our French Allies have proved a solid foundation of victory.

The simultaneous advance of British and United States armies side by side into Tunis and Bizerta is an augury full of hope for the future of the world. Long may they march together, striking down the tyrants and oppressors of mankind.

Gen. Eisenhower to Prime Minister

11 May, '43. Yesterday I wrote you a letter attempting to express in some small degree the depth of my appreciation for the unwavering support and the confidence that you have shown in me and in this Allied force. To-day your heart-warming telegram arrived, and I regret that I have no words to tell you how pleased I am. I can only say "Thank you." I assure you that this army will never stop pounding until Hitlerism is abolished from the earth.

Final collapse

Admiral Cunningham had made full preparation for the final collapse, and on May 7 he ordered all available naval forces to patrol the straits to prevent any Axis attempt to stage a "Dunkirk" evacuation. The appropriate code-name of this operation was "Retribution." On the 8th he signalled, "Sink, burn, and destroy. Let nothing pass." But only a few barges tried to escape, and nearly all were captured or sunk. Day and night destroyers and coastal craft, together with the R.A.F., continued the ruthless work. In all 670 men surrendered to the Navy, and only 653 are known to have escaped, mostly by air and at night. Our casualties were negligible.

The first through convoy to complete the Mediterranean passage since 1941 left Gibraltar on May 17, 1943, and reached Alexandria without loss on May

ANY HUSBAND—TO ANY WIFE:

I can't give you anything but love, dear...

by FEY M. HAWKE

SOMEbody from Wales — bless her — commenting on how humiliating it is for women to be so dependent on their husbands, proposes that men be compelled by law to give their wives a reasonable part of their earnings.

This isn't a new suggestion.

I wouldn't mind laying a bet that the first female who got clubbed over the head and dragged into a cave by primitive man, to skin wild bears and cook his meals for him for the rest of her life, at one time or other dug her teeth into his hand and screamed: "Just what do I get out of this, chum?"

I think I know what she got too. Just another crack over the head.

It must have been a terrific whack too. It successfully knocked the spirit out of women for thousands of years, if not for all time.

Without any more talk of award, they knuckled down and scrubbed and cooked and swept and darned. And darned well still go on doing it.

On the 'run'

MEN have been clever about this. They said, in effect, "We'll go out to work, darling—and you'll run the home."

The operative word was "run"—and women have been run off their feet from morning to night ever since. It was women, undoubtedly, who inspired the title for us of the human race....

As it turned out, they were in fact expected to be super-human—to keep going not only every day, all week, but likewise Saturdays and Sundays.

Too true, the injustice of having all work and no pay is matched by the fact that the trade union insists that wives should down tools at 5.30 p.m.—or be sacked!

... and no pay

I IMAGINE most wives' idea of heaven would be a sort of golden door, which they could bang on their work on Saturday and forget about till Monday morning—just like their husbands' office door.

In our earthly paradise, if a wife bangs the front door she knows she'll be opening it again in about half an hour, either because she has to go in and cook the dinner, or clean the front step, or let the dog out or the cat in, or possibly just let herself in because a heavy basket is about to drag her arms out of their sockets.

Can you imagine any typist applying for this job?—

Wanted, a lady to work from 7 a.m. till bedtime. No week-ends off. Food supplied. Live in. Clothes provided if employee has any spare cash to buy them. No pay.

Wouldn't they queue up?

Old clo's man

BEFORE my own marriage, I remember visiting a young wife and listening to her haggard at the hall door with an old clo's man for half a crown for a pair of her part-worn shoes. I advised her, in all ignorance, never to have any truck with these second-hand door merchants.

"How else do you suppose," she asked, "that I would ever have any money? Wait till you are a poor wif! You'll sell your shoes and buy stockings, and a few weeks later you'll be trying to sell your stockings to buy shoes."

All that's left

WHAT can we do? Our money goes on food, the laundry (in fact, so much on the laundry there isn't much for food), and on getting our shoes mended (a colossal sum this, because we're always on our feet).

And with what is left we buy innumerable tins of wax polish to shine up our shabby homes.

Funny as hats may be, we still can't get away with dazzling our husbands with an empty tin of furniture polish on our heads.

But there is an awful snag. How can any husband who has paid the rent, the gas, electricity, coal, and rates bills, and "the housekeeping," and been stripped of every else in income tax, pay any more—except his bus fare home?

It just happens to be a good thing for all concerned that we love the Brutes!

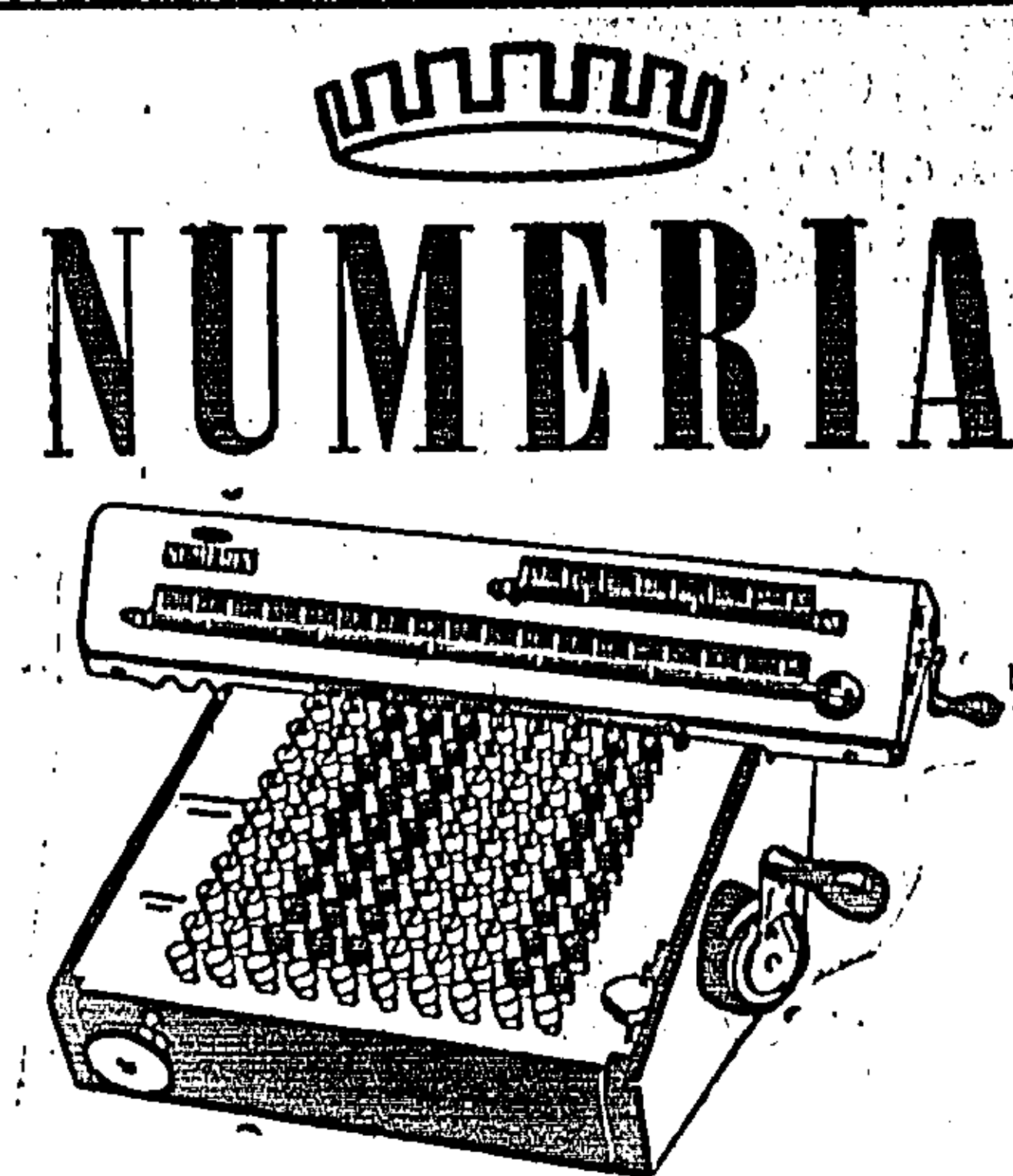
—(London Express Service)



"Funny sort of menu—only Chinese and modern."

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(MORE TOMORROW)



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"VAN HEUTZ" 15th Dec.	20th Dec.	
"NIEUW HOLLAND" 22nd Dec.		
"TJIBADANE" 23rd Dec.	26th Dec.	
"TABMAN" 23rd Dec.	2nd Jan. '51	
"TJITJALENGKA" 6th Jan. '51	8th Jan. '51	
* Only to Singapore, Penang & B. Dell.		
MANILA, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA and SOUTH AMERICA		
ARRIVALS	SAILINGS	
"RUXE" 18th Dec.	8th Jan. '51	
"BOISSEVAIN" 19th Jan. '51	9th Mar. '51	
"TJIPANAB" 20th Jan. '51	9th Feb. '51	
JAPAN		
ARRIVALS	SAILINGS	
"TJIPONDOP" In Port	14th Dec.	
"RUXE" 6th Jan. '51	22nd Dec.	
"TJIPANAB" 7th Feb. '51	23rd Jan. '51	
"BOISSEVAIN" 7th Mar. '51	21st Jan. '51	

Agents: HOLLAND EAST ASIA LINE

EUROPE via MANILA and MALAYA		
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"MARIEKER" 10th Dec.	11th Jan. '51	
"MELISKER" 10th Jan. '51	10th Feb. '51	
Through S/L issued to Mediterranean and Northern European Ports.		
‡ not calling at Manila		
JAPAN		
ARRIVALS	SAILINGS	
"LANGLESSCOT" 21st Dec.	19th Dec.	
"MARIEKER" 7th Jan. '51	Mid Jan. '51	
"MELISKER" 9th Feb. '51		

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MARINE SNAPPER Arr. Dec. 31 Sails Jan. 1	
ROUND-THE-WORLD	
Via Manila, Singapore, Colombo, Cebu, Bombay, Karachi, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Naples, Marseilles, Genoa, New York & Boston.	
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The wars our generation has witnessed have brought what wars have always brought—disturbances, unrest and a feeling of general insecurity—that's the way of all wars. Industry and mutual trade—useful pursuits of peace—are the endeavours in the opposite direction. This concern has argued whenever it could, that free access, free intercourse and trade between peoples, contributes to peace and friendliness and security and takes the tension off where diplomats seem to fail. For, when all is said and done, people want the opportunity to work for a living. Trade and industry, free and untrammelled, not only contributes to that opportunity, but is a way of life. Vessels of our Line are plainly marked and can be recognized easily when they sail in and out of the principal ports of the world, and we like to feel that they are practical symbols of this philosophy:— *Isbrandtsen*

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Tsingtao, Taku Bar, Kobe, Nagoya, Yokohama, San Francisco, Los Angeles, New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston via Panama Canal, 1st week of January.

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Russia Takes Bigger Wool Supplies

Canberra, Dec. 13. The United States and Russia both received more wool from Australia in the four months July 1 through October 31 than in the same period last year. Britain received less.

Government statistics for those four months report Britain received 8,984,000 pounds of a total of 212,568,000 pounds of greasy wool exported.

Exports of greasy wool to the United States increased from approximately 22,000,000 pounds in the four months of 1949 to 25,514,000 this year.

Increased exports were sent to Japan—from 8,091,000 pounds to 13,242,000 pounds.

Wool shipments to Russia increased from 9,280,000 pounds to 13,826,000.—Associated Press.

Increase In Price Of Nickel

New York, Dec. 13. International Nickel Company of Canada, producer of about 75 per cent of the world's nickel supply, today announced an increase of 2½ cents a pound in its price of nickel, along with a wage increase for its workers.

New base price for electrolytic nickel in this country is 50½ cents a pound, including the 1½ cent U.S. import duty.

Wages in the firm's Canadian plants were boosted 6½ to 8 cents an hour.—Associated Press.

Indian Offers Of Sheetings

New York, Dec. 13. Increased offerings of Indian mat sheetings attracted attention in the North Street market as traders awaited Washington developments on price controls.

Buyers checking into Indian offerings were inclined "to shy" until they obtain assurance that deliveries could be made on time. Drapery manufacturers showed the best interest.—United Press.

Chancellor Of Exchequer Reviews British Economy

London, Dec. 13.

Mr Hugh Gaitskell, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, told the House of Commons tonight that the suspension of Marshall Aid to Britain as from January 1, 1951, will not prevent Britain playing her part in building up the defences of Western Europe.

He said that the disappearance of the dollar deficit—coming early in the third year of a four-year programme—was a source of profound satisfaction to both Britain and the United States.

Mr Gaitskell had earlier announced to the House the suspension of Marshall Aid to Britain as from the beginning of next year. He qualified this by saying, however, that Marshall Aid to Britain would not be completely stopped.

The Chancellor explained that Britain's economic progress and the strain on the American economy through the defence programme were the reasons for the step.

The use of the word "suspended" means that should some unexpected emergency arise, the position could be reconsidered and Britain might be able to fall back again on more aid.

Mr Gaitskell said that aside from the safe balance of Britain's dollar deficit, there is another reason for doing without assistance—the new United States defence programme had put a greater strain on the American economy.

Mr Gaitskell told Parliament that the total of allotments of aid to Britain for the six months ended December 31, 1950, would remain at \$175,000,000.

Of this, \$150,000,000 represented conditional aid matching equal sterling grants made by Britain to other countries in the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation through the European Payment Union.

Mr Gaitskell added: "The United Kingdom will continue to draw upon these and previous allotments of aid until they are exhausted. Goods and services so financed will, therefore, be reaching Britain for some months to come."

By the end of this year Britain will have received a total of \$2,094,300,000 from the United States since Marshall Aid began in April, 1948.

Mr Gaitskell said that certain Economic Co-operation Administration (ECA) programmes, particularly those fostering overseas development, for the production of scarce materials, and for the interchange of technical knowledge to encourage higher productivity, would be maintained.

Britain would continue to be eligible for assistance under these programmes and the ECA agreements between Britain and the United States would remain in force for the time being.

WARNING NOTE

The Chancellor sounded one warning note. He said: "The suspension of aid under the European Recovery Programme does not mean that the recovery of the British economy is complete or that the financial resources of the sterling area are adequate. Governments recognised that part of the improvement in the position of the sterling area is due to external factors which may well be temporary."

"Furthermore, new difficulties and burdens are certain to fall upon the British economy and balance of payments in 1951 as a result of the increased defence programme and the impact of higher raw material prices and prospective shortages."

"This understanding, therefore, provides for the suspension and not the termination of ERP Aid and for reconsideration, if necessary."

"Nevertheless, the extent of the recovery already achieved demonstrates alike the immense value of the European Recovery Programme and the success of the efforts of the British people to meet and overcome the grave problems which they have had to face."

NOT AFFECTED

Replying to Mr Eden, who asked about the position on raw materials from the American continent, Mr Gaitskell said the difficulty with raw materials would not arise now from any scarcity of dollars and would not be affected by the decision.

It was a problem of physical scarcities on which discussion took place in Washington.

At a press conference later, Mr Gaitskell said that he did not expect Britain would make any direct cuts in dollar imports as a result of the change.

Britain would begin to repay the interest on the loan element of Marshall Aid in 1952, and the principal in 1955.

(Thirteen per cent of the total Marshall Aid was in repayable loans, the remaining 87 per cent being in outright grants.)

Mr William L. Batt, the American Minister in charge of the Economic Co-operation Administration to Britain, expressed satisfaction. "A healthy Europe means a healthy America and an unhealthy Europe means an unhealthy America," he said.

Mr Batt declined to say if there were plans for reducing Marshall Aid to other countries.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET

The volume of business on the Stock Exchange this morning was valued at \$208,315. The half day's business and noon closing prices were as follows:—

SHARES BUYERS SELLERS SALES			
GOVT. BONDS	31½	31½	98½
BANKS	1310	10	1220
INDUSTRIALS	645	255	635
Union	5	5	635
SHIPPING	1000	3½	
Asiatic	500	3½	
DOCKS, ETC.	1000	3½	
Harbour	1000	3½	
Electric	1000	3½	
Water	1000	3½	
Land, ETC.	7	7.70	300
HK Hotel	500	7.10	
Utilities	12	13	
Electric	12	13	
Water	12	13	
Gas	12	13	
Light	12	13	
Stores, ETC.	11½	12	200
Barry (N)	11½	12	200
COTTONS	2.70		
Ewo			

Late Rally In Chicago Markets

Chicago, Dec. 13. Late rallies carried the grain market to a firm close, although nervousness prevailed through most of the day's dealings. Corn was the only cereal grain to fall to show strength at the close.

Wheat futures closed ½ to ¾ higher, corn was ¾ to 1½ lower, oats were ¾ higher to 1½ lower, rye 1¼ to 1½ higher and soybeans ¼ higher to ½ lower.

Prices closed today as follows:—

Wheat—price per bushel	
Spot	2.37
December	2.33½
March (1951)	2.40½-¾
May	2.33½-¾
July	2.33
Spot	1.73
December	1.60½-¾
March (1951)	1.67½
May	1.67½-¾
July	1.67½
Rye	1.63½-¾
December	1.60½-¾
March (1951)	1.60½-¾
Oats	86-94
December	86-94
March (1951)	86-94
NEW YORK FLOUR—per 200 lb. sack	\$12.80.

Offers Not Met

New York, Dec. 13. Sellers offered copra for nearby shipment at \$212.50 a short ton, off \$2.50. The reduced price failed to uncover any buying interest. In coconut oil, dealers indicated that the material for nearby shipment might be available on the firm bid of 16-3/4 cents a pound, F.O.B. mills.—United Press.

Jap Bonds Popular

New York, Dec. 13. Small buying orders kept Japanese bonds pointing higher today. The biggest gain was \$0.25 for the Oriental Development Co., which finished at \$420.—Associated Press.

New York Metals

New York, Dec. 13. Prices in the metal market here closed today unchanged with the following exceptions:—Tin, Grade A (\$9.80 per lb. or higher) New York, per lb. 130.00.—United Press.

Exchange Rates

Business was done in the local foreign exchange market this morning. The following rates were quoted (per \$100):—

Buyers Active On 'Change

London, Dec. 13. The bill in Korea, inspired firm buying support in most sections of the London stock market today.

British Government bonds scored gains up to one-eighth for the second day in a row. Leading the industrials, oils and minerals were fractionally higher at the close.

The trend in foreign bonds was mixed, but Japanese issues climbed one-fourth to a full point higher.

Financial Times' Index: 114.8.—Associated Press.

Stock Market Stands Up To Bad News

New York, Dec. 13. The stock market swallowed another dose of bad news today with scarcely a shudder. Few issues changed more than a point either way. Losses outnumbered gains by a slim margin. Transfers were 2,030,000 shares.

Russia's rejection of a Korean cease-fire and talk of new wage and price controls at home made traders cautious, but there was no excitement. Airlines did fairly well and rails came back after slipping on Tuesday.

Among the gainers were Pepsi-Cola, American Woolen, Sunray Oil, Dow Chemical, Twentieth Century Fox, American Airlines, United Airlines, Baltimore and Ohio.

Dow Jones averages: Stocks 83.17, 20 Industrials 228.82, 15 Rails 73.80, 10 Utilities 39.31.

Associated Press.

Steadiness In London Tin

London, Dec. 13. The tin market was steady this morning. Turnover was 65 tons.

Prices closed today at the end of the official morning session as follows:—Spot tin, buyers 1.130, Spot tin, sellers 1.130, Three-months tin, buyers 990, Three-months tin, sellers 990, Business done at 1.140, Settlement 1.140.

United Press.

Steel Unit Closed

Chicago, Dec. 13. The Carnegie Illinois Steel Company announced today that its South Chicago works, basic steel production unit with a total employment of 14,000 was being shut down because of a walk-out of trainmen.—United Press.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

m/v "AJAX"
Damaged cargo on this vessel will be surveyed at 10 a.m. and noon on December 16, 1950, and consignees are requested to have their representatives present during the survey.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hong Kong, December 14, 1950.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

CONSIGNEES PER
BARBER WILHELMSEN LINE
m.s. "TUNGUS"
are hereby notified that their cargo is being discharged in the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co.'s godown where it will be at consignee's risk and subject to the Wharf's terms and conditions of storage, and where delivery may be obtained.

Damaged packages are to be left in the godown for examination by Consignee and the Company's surveyors. Messrs Goddard & Douglas at 10 a.m. on the 16th December, 1950.

To comply with the General Banded Warehouse Regulations, consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when damaged dutiable goods are examined.

No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the steamer's godown and all goods remaining undelivered after the 15th December, 1950, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underwriters on or before the 30th December, 1950, or they will not be recognized.

No fire insurance will be effected.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE DEPARTMENTS
18 Pedder Street, Tel. 80311.

INDO-CHINA S.N. CO., LTD.

SAILINGS TO		
m.s. "PRONTO"	Tientsin	4 p.m. 14th Dec.
m.s. "WINGSANG"	Keelung	Noon 18th Dec.
m.s. "CHUNGSANG"	Tientsin	4 p.m. 10th Dec.
m.s. "YOKOHAMA"	Yokohama, & Kobe	10th Dec.
m.s. "LOKSANG"	Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka, & Kobe	21st Dec.
ARRIVALS FROM		
m.s. "KUTSANG"	Calcutta & Straits	16th Dec.
m.s. "HANGSANG"	Sandakan	16th Dec.
m.s. "LOKSANG"	Calcutta, Saigon & Bangkok	18th Dec.

Cargo accepted on through Bill of Lading for MADRAS & PONCHERRY via Singapore and for KUDAT, JESSELTON, LABUAN, TAWAU, LAHADATU & SEMPORNA via Sandakan.

AUSTRALIA CHINA LINE LTD.

SAILINGS TO		
m.v. "KAFIRISTAN"	Lae, Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne & Adelaide	2 p.m. 14th Dec.
(Limited Passenger Accommodation Available)		
m.s. "BALUCHISTAN"	Fremantle, Hobart, Adelaide & Melbourne	18th Jan.
ARRIVALS FROM		
m.v. "KAFIRISTAN"	At Buoy A9	
*Cargo accepted on through Bill of Lading to Tasmania, New Zealand and Pacific Island Ports.		

GLEN LINE LTD.

SCHEDULED SAILINGS TO U.K. AND CONTINENT		
m.v. "BRECONSHIRE"	Leaves 24th Dec. Sails 26th Dec. for Utricht, Colombo, Aden, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Genoa, London, Rotterdam/Antwerp, Hamburg and Antwerp. Due London 1st February.	
m.v. "GLENEAR"	Leaves 4th Jan. Sails 8th Jan. for Straits, Colombo, Aden, Suez, Port Said, Tangier, Casablanca, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam/Antwerp, Hamburg. Due London 14th February.	

(Carriers option to proceed via other ports to load/discharge cargo)

SCHEDULED ARRIVALS FROM LONDON		
m.v. "GLENEAR"	Leave London	Due H.K.
m.v. "GLENGARRY"	At Holsa Wharf	24th Dec.
m.v. "RADNORSHIRE"	Sailed	10th Jan.
INTERMEDIATE SERVICE		
m.v. "FLINTSHIRE"	Sailed	16th Dec.
m.v. "PEMBROKESHIRE"	Sailed	20th Jan.

(All outward vessels accept cargo for Japan)

PRINCE LINE LTD.

ARRIVALS FROM U.S. ATLANTIC & PACIFIC PORTS		
m.v. "BRITISH PRINCE"	Sails N.Y. Sails S.F. Due H.K.	
m.v. "EASTERN PRINCE"	Sailed 6th Dec. At Buoy A2	2nd Jan.
EAST COAST, CANADA & U.S.A. via SUEZ		
m.v. "BRITISH PRINCE"	Leaves 12th Dec. For Wanshi, Philippines, Java, Singapore, Straits, Colombo, Halifax, Boston and New York. Vessel may call at Saigon and Siam.	
m.v. "EASTERN PRINCE"	Leaves 2nd Jan. For Wanshi, Philippines, Java, Saigon and Siam subject to inducement. Straits, Colombo, Halifax, Boston and New York.	

Cargo for St John (N. B.) Montreal and Bermuda with transshipment at Halifax or New York.

All the above subject to alteration without notice. All intending passengers should register their names as far as possible in advance of the time at which they wish to leave.

PACIFIC TRANSPORT LINES

ARRIVALS FROM SAN FRANCISCO			
	Sails S.F.	Due H.K.	
S.S. "PACIFIC TRANSPORT"	Sailed	21st Dec.	
S.S. "AMERICA TRANSPORT"	Sailed	27th Dec.	
S.S. "CHINA TRANSPORT"	23rd Nov.	28th Dec.	
S.S. "PHILIPPINE TRANSPORT"	8th Dec.	10th Jan.	
TO KOBE, NAGOYA, SHIMIZU, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO, & LOS ANGELES			
	Sails H.K.	Due S.F.	
S.S. "PACIFIC TRANSPORT"	22nd Dec	19th Jan.	
TO MANILA, CEBU, KOBE, NAGOYA, SHIMIZU, YOKOHAMA & SAN FRANCISCO			
	Sails H.K.	Due S.F.	
S.S. "CHINA TRANSPORT"	29th Dec.	30th Jan.	
TO CEBU & LOS ANGELES			
	Sails H.K.	Due L.A.	
S.S. "AMERICA TRANSPORT"	27th Dec.	32nd Jan.	
Through bills of lading issued to any Port in North America & to South American Ports.			
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.. LTD.			
18 Pedder Street		Tel: 30811	

Weirs, Pumps

ENGINEERING EQUIPMENT CO., LTD.
H.K. & SHANGHAI BANK BLDG. TEL. 27700.

CHINA MAIL

Established 1845

THE CHINA MAIL, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1950.

Sports Pause



Mail Notices

The latest date of posting for Christmas air mails to Great Britain, Eire and Europe will be on Friday, December 15 at 2 p.m.

Unless otherwise stated, Registered Articles (by air or sea) and Parcel Post will close one hour earlier than the ordinary mail where mails close on Sunday or before 10 a.m. on any other day, registered and Parcel post close at 5 p.m. on the previous day. Mails are closed at Kowloon Central Post Office one hour earlier than the G.P.O. closing times.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14

Closing Times By Air

Japan, Korea, Canada & U.S.A. 5 p.m.
Siam, Burma, Malaya, Indonesia & Ceylon, 5 p.m.
Formosa, 5 p.m.
Philippines, 5 p.m.

Closing Times By Sea

Formosa, 3 p.m.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 15

Closing Times By Air

B.N. Europe, Australia & New Zealand, 5 p.m.

Indo-China, French North Africa & France, 5 p.m.

Philippines, Hawaii & U.A. (letters second class mail and parcels) Guam, (letters and parcels, class mail) Canada, (letters only), 5 p.m.

India, Pakistan, Persian Gulf, Iran, Iraq, Egypt, East & South Africa, Mauritius, Great Britain, Spain, Portugal, Italy & N.W. Europe, 5 p.m.

Formosa, 3 p.m.

Closing Times By Sea

Formosa, 11 a.m.

Malaya, Ceylon, Madagascar, India & Pakistan, 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16

Closing Times By Air

Formosa, 3 p.m.

Closing Times By Sea

Malaya & India, 2 p.m.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 17

Closing Times By Air

Formosa, 10 a.m.

Japan & Korea, 10 a.m.

Philippines & B.N.B., 10 a.m.

Radio Hongkong

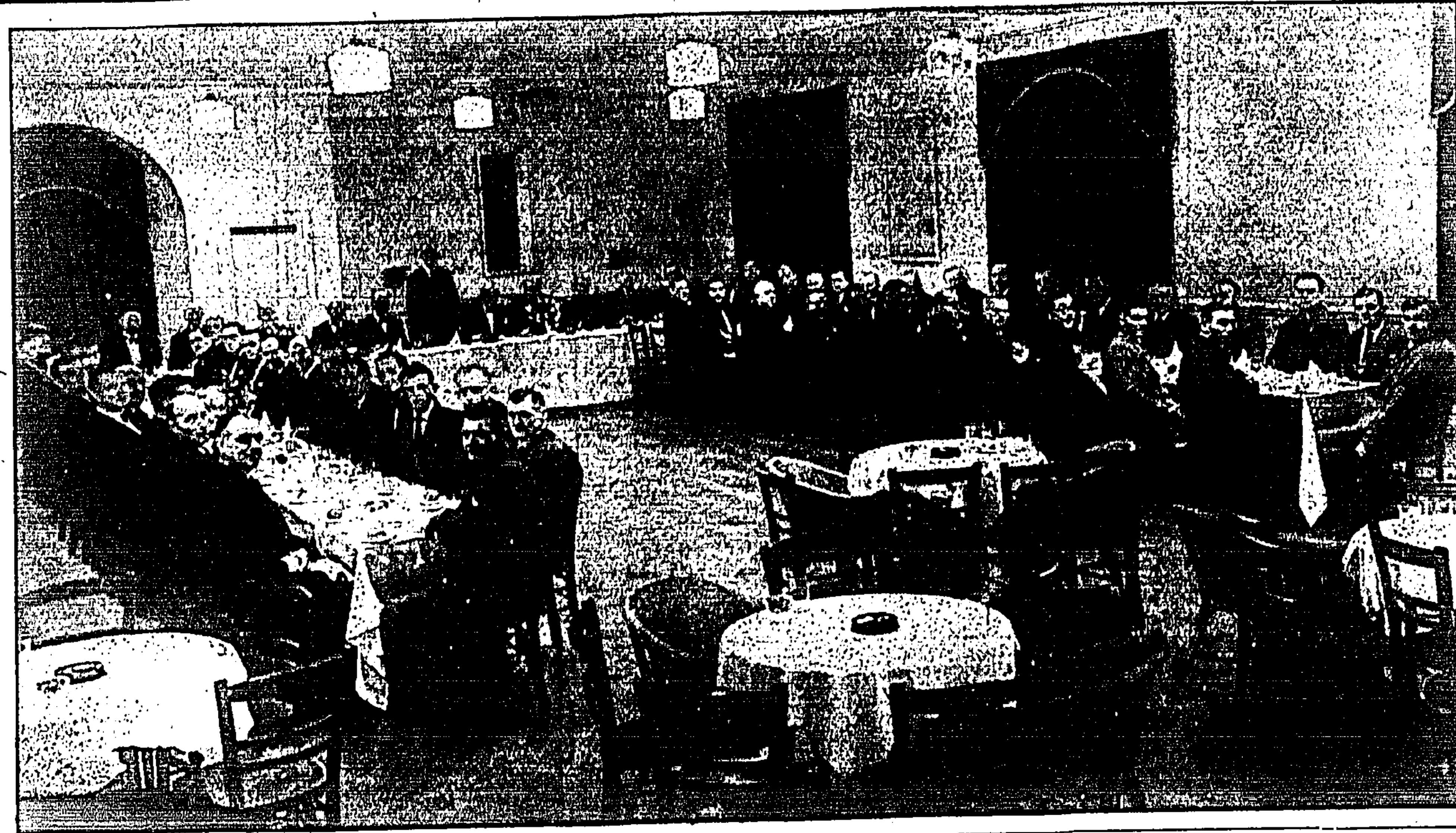
H.K.T. 6.00, "Hong Kong Calling" Programme Summary, 6.02, Children's Story, "Let's Join In" The Rabbit Hole by Hunter, by Alison Uttley. (BBCT); 6.17, Light Instrumental Programme, 6.20, "The Rabbit Hole" (BBCT); 6.25, News and News Analysis, (London Relay); 7.15, Negro Spirituals, 7.30, La Demi-Heure Française, (Studio); 8. "From the 22nd Studio Concert, Harry Talbot (Baritone) with piano accompaniment by Drown, 8.25, Variety Bandbox, (London); (BBCT); 8.55, Sports Time by Bill Phillips, (Studio); 9.00, "Thursdays Serenade", A Programme of continued music arranged by Betty Drown, 9.30, Book Talk by Ruth Kirby, (Studio); 9.45, Jay Wilbur and his Strings, Ensemble, 10.00, Radio News Reel (London Relay); 10.15, Weather Report, 10.18, "The Opera", "The Masked Ball", Verdi Act 3, 11.05, "The Little Puzzles", A Talk by Alexander Blackwood, (BBCT); 11.10, Goodnight Music, 11.20, Weather Report, God Save the King, 11.30, Close down.

STOLE FROM HUT

Sentence of six months was imposed on Hui Yuen-chi, 24, unemployed, by Mr. Winter at Kowloon this morning when he pleaded guilty to charges of burglary and larceny.

Early this morning, defendant broke into a hut at Tung Mei Village and stole a watch hanging on a wall belonging to Cheng Chau-yn, inmate of the hut.

Hongkong POWs Foregather In London For Annual Reunion



Ambulance Brigade

This picture which has just been received in Hongkong shows the annual reunion dinner of Hongkong POWs which was held in October last at the Church House Restaurant, London General Malby, who was GOC in Hongkong when hostilities broke out in 1941 is seen standing at the head table. Others present included Messrs Clifford, Arthur Barker, Levitt, Penfold, Cock, Blair Hickman, Fears, Crowther, Hedgcock, A.S. Maclellan, McAllister, Cobb, Ian Macgregor, Keith, Valentine, Eric Brydon, Ryan, Bill Morgan, Bill Williams, Hubbard, Fred Rees, John Whitaker and Dr Durrant.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Air Mail Rates

Sir, — Your correspondent "Merchant," who complains that Hongkong has not introduced cheap airmail rates for printed papers and Christmas Cards to the United Kingdom and other parts of the Commonwealth, is in error.

Wide publicity was given to the introduction by the Postmaster General of special cheap rates by the newspapers of the Colony on 21st October last. The "China Mail" account read in part:—

"Printed and commercial papers, samples and small packets will be accepted from next month for the first time since the end of the war for despatch by air to Malaya, the United Kingdom and Eire. The rates will be as follows: To Malaya: 20 cents for every half-ounce or part thereof. To United Kingdom and Eire: 40 cents for every half-ounce or part thereof.

Christmas cards, posted as Printed Papers must be in unsealed envelopes clearly marked "Printed Paper" or "Christmas Card." The card itself may include not more than five words of personal greeting in manuscript. The "South China Morning Post" also reminded the public that:— "Items posted by this service must bear a blue airmail label and will be subject in all other respects to the regulations appropriate to each category of mail."

If your correspondent requires any further information he can obtain it from the General Post Office.

J. L. MURRAY, Public Relations Officer.

INTELLIGENCE TEST

The ingenious Roy had given the show away. The message is clearly a transposition cipher. Rabbit was looking for a sequence of letters corresponding to those at operation frequency and this he very quickly discovered.

The instructions are: "For Operation Frequency, meet to-morrow at one fortieth."

CHECK YOUR KNOWLEDGE

Answers

1. Fat Tuesday, 2. In England and Ireland, 3. The Hawaiian Islands, the Polynesian Group, the Solomon Islands and Tahiti.

SAILOR ON MANSLAUGHTER CHARGE CROSS-EXAMINED

An admission that he was aware on June 11 that he was in some way connected with the serious injury suffered by someone the previous night was made by Gordon Frederick Howard, 30, Chief Petty Officer, of HMS Jamaica, when he was cross-examined by Counsel for the Prosecution this morning at the continuation of his trial before Mr Justice Williams at the Criminal Sessions on a charge of manslaughter.

Howard is alleged to have caused the death of Able Seaman David McManus, 28, diving instructor, of HMS Tamar, who fell from a height of about 18 feet from the staircase of the Royal Naval Dockyard Police Club into the dockyard compound on the night of June 10-11, after a social evening at the Club had concluded. McManus died in hospital on June 18.

In the witness box yesterday, Howard had given his version of certain incidents at the Dockyard Police Club on the evening of June 10, when he had called there with a companion, CPO McCarthy. He said he remembered a Royal Marine Sergeant named Glasspole saying something to him and then he fell down. He was certain that Glasspole was responsible but he did not know what had happened. After that he said he remembered nothing until he came to on the staircase outside the Club. He found himself alone there when someone came down and grabbed him by the arm saying "You... fool, what have you done now?"

CAME-TO IN TRUCK

Continuing with his evidence-in-chief this morning, Howard said that when he came to a truck after being taken to a hospital for examination on the early morning of June 11, he felt something on his face. He pulled it off and found it was a dressing. He felt a piece of skin under his right eye. Later in the morning, when he was looked at by his friend, he was back on board the Jamaica, he looked at his face and found he had an injury, triangular in shape, and about half-an-inch long, under his right eye. There was also bruising around the bridge of his nose. He thought the injuries did not heal until about four days had elapsed, when he was removed to HMS Tamar. During that time he also had a splitting headache.

Asked by his Counsel, Mr Wright, what he weighed on June 11, Howard said he was then 138 lbs. His present weight, since his detention, was 145 lbs.

Cross-examined by Mr Heenan (Crown Counsel), Howard said he had always been an ordinary athlete ever since he entered the Navy over 11 years ago. Physical exercises did not comprise part of his training, and he was not given instruction in unarmed combat. He received no training whatever as a combatant person. He was a tradesman, a mechanic, and that was all the Navy was interested in.

Asked if he indulged in sports, Howard said he played football and water polo. He was at home in the water, but he disagreed with Counsel's suggestion that to play water polo required considerable endurance. There were many people, he declared, who could get into the

water without any strain to energy. There was no compulsion upon him to take part in physical exercises on board the Jamaica.

AVERAGE STRENGTH

Mr Heenan: Do you consider yourself to be a reasonably strong person within the limits of your size and weight? Howard: I think I am average.

In reply to the Acting Chief Justice, accused said he was five feet seven inches in height. Questioned about events on the evening of June 10, Howard agreed he had consumed between six and eight beers up to the time he decided to go out to the verandah of the Dockyard Police Club where a band was playing as part of the entertainment of the social evening. (Earlier he had said he thought the drinks had affected him as he could not remember what route he and McCarthy took to get out on to the verandah.) He agreed that his failure to recollect that was due to the amount of liquor he had taken up to that point.

Howard said he had no recollection that Musical Richard had asked him to vacate his chair in the band, but he did recall making disparaging remarks to the band. He thought these remarks were directed towards his playing. Mr Heenan: Have you any reason why you should criticise the band? Howard: It might be because they were playing badly. Is it your practice to criticise a band that you considered was playing badly?—No. I am not that outspoken.

Was this criticism due to the liquor you had consumed?—Yes. It made you a little aggressive and argumentative. Argumentative, yes. But you cannot recall the actual words you uttered to the band?—No.

Howard said it might be that up to that point his recollection of events had been considerably impaired by the liquor he had consumed. He added that he did not remember anything about the band incident until he was brought to his mind later.

Mr Heenan then referred to an incident between accused and Sgt Glasspole whom accused had alleged had thrust him off an accordion case on which he had been sitting near the piano which Glasspole was playing. He said he grasped hold of Glasspole's wrist to pull himself to his feet.

Mr Heenan: Substantially your version of how this incident occurred was that it was precipitated by Glasspole lashing out at you with his feet and pushing you off the accordion case? Howard: No. My version was

that he had caught hold of Glasspole merely for the purpose of pulling himself up and not to retaliate. Howard replied his purpose might have been two-fold. He agreed that when Glasspole fell among the drums he was surprised.

Mr Heenan: Glasspole says the whole incident arose out of your surprise attack on him. Are you saying he is telling an untruth about this incident? Howard: I go so far as to say he was mistaken.

Will you go so far as to say you might be mistaken as to your version?—As to the details I could be mistaken, but as to the essence I could not be mistaken.

MENTAL PICTURE

I put it to you formally that Glasspole's version of what took place is the truth, and your version is not.—His version is not true.

Referring to a later incident with Glasspole, Howard said he had a picture in his mind that Glasspole was in front of him and reaching towards him with his hand. He could not remember if Glasspole's hand touched him. From then on his mind was a complete blank. When he returned to the Jamaica later in the morning of June 11, he became aware that he was connected in some way with serious injury caused to someone. He did not know the person then was McManus. During his four days on board Jamaica, he did not request for an examination by the ship's doctor. He had returned to full consciousness on June 11 on board the ship, but was not in his full senses. He was far too dazed, he said. The trial is proceeding.

Japanese Turns Up Here

A 34-year-old Japanese, Ito Isao, who illegally entered the Colony some time in 1949, worked on a fishing junk and subsequently lived with a Chinese family here was committed to the house of detention by Mr Reynolds at Central this morning pending his passage back to Japan.

Sub-Inspector W. Gillies told the Court that the police stumbled upon the defendant at a police roadblock set up in the course of investigations relating to a crime recently committed.

US "Panic" Export Ban Causes Chaos In Hongkong

Situation Grave Says A Prominent Businessman

BY A CHINA MAIL REPORTER

America's panic export ban on potential war commodities to China is having serious repercussions in Hongkong. The ban, slapped on last week, has now been extended apparently to include luxury items such as fruit, nylon stockings and cigarettes as well.

At the moment no one in local business or official circles knows just what the exact position is regarding exports from the US. One prominent business man this morning described the situation as "grave."

Unless the chaotic position is clarified immediately many local factories may soon have to stop work because of the shortage of materials.

Import firms with valuable perishable cargoes already paid for in dollars and in the process of being shipped are having to face the possibility of severe financial loss as the goods are off-loaded at ports in the Philippines, Honolulu and other points en route.

Even goods which are not destined for the Colony but would merely pass through are affected. One load of oranges bound for Singapore was off-loaded in Manila because the ship carrying them was to call at Hongkong first.

In an effort to show the Americans that the Colony is prepared to co-operate in ensuring that possible war commodities do not seep through to Communist China the Director of Commerce and Industry today said that firms who wanted to import essential supplies would be issued with certificates on proof that the goods were for use in Hongkong only.

The Director told a China Mail reporter this morning that although representations had been made to the American Consulate here there was as yet no indication that the Americans would accept the certification plan.

STRENUOUS EFFORTS

Strenuous efforts, he revealed, were being made to obtain materials so that the small factories could keep running. They, he pointed out, would probably be the first affected because owing to their small capital they could only buy materials in small quantities.

A member of one large import concern in the Colony said today the ban which had at first applied only to potential war goods had now taken on the appearance of a complete embargo.

While appreciating America's desire to prevent goods getting into Communist China he thought there was an urgent need for a clarification of the situation which had arisen.

Fear among many business men is that the "blockade" will create a blackmarket in the many luxury goods affected and with Christmas just round the corner prices will go sky-high.

Programme To Assist The SPC

An extensive programme of social functions for 1951 to raise funds to meet the \$100,000-a-year expenses of the Society for the Protection of Children, has been drawn up by the Women's Auxiliary of the SPC which held its monthly meeting this morning in the Board Room of the South China Morning Post, Ltd.

Among the items proposed is a ceramics exhibition to be held in the near future, an Easter Fashion Parade in early March, a Dinner Dance later, and a Flower Day on July 7.

At today's meeting, the president, Mrs W. T. Stanton, announced that Lady Howe, wife of Hongkong's new Chief Justice, had consented to be the Auxiliary's chairman for the coming year. Lady Howe, a doctor, was out here to work for United Nations World Health Organisation and was very interested in children, said Mrs Stanton.

The present chairman, Mrs George Kwok, stated that Mrs T. J. Gould had been appointed permanent member of the Executive Committee of the SPC.

Members, including Mrs A. F. Winslow, a new recruit who was welcomed, Mr I. B. Trevor from the Executive Committee of the SPC was present at the meeting. The SPC will be holding its annual general meeting at 3.30 p.m. today at St John's Cathedral.

Thefts From Cars Increase

"Larceny from motor vehicles is increasing, particularly in the Wanchai area, remarked Det-Sub-Insps. Thomas & Central this morning when Ng Fong, 27, odd job mason, pleaded guilty to stealing four shovels from a lorry."

Insps. Thomas said that at 6.50 p.m. on December 12, Pun Fui, private motorcar watchman, saw the defendant taking the shovels from a lorry parked in Gloucester Road. Enquiries were made and it was found that the defendant had picked up a key from the ground and had opened a padlock on the lorry.

Remarking on the increase in this type of theft, Insp. Thomas said that it was largely due to the public failing to lock doors although that did not apply in this case. The Police, he added, were confident there was a gang going about committing these larcenies.

Sentencing the defendant to six months, Mr Hin-shing Lo remarked, "There are two redeeming features in your favour, you have no previous conviction and you have pleaded guilty willingly."

His Worship added that he would be failing in his duty to the public if he imposed a lighter sentence.

COOLIE PICKS UP DYNAMITE

Pleading guilty to a charge of unlawful possession of 404 sticks of dynamite, Cheung Shui, 30, earth coolie, was fined \$200 or two months by Mr Winter at Kowloon this morning. He was arrested four days ago in Kwei Chung Village, Tsun Wan, with the dynamite in his possession.

Insp. Hill told the Court that when defendant was arrested, he told the Police that he had found the dynamite in a basket thrown off from a motor lorry just before the vehicle reached a Police road block in a road leading to Tsun Wan.

No Duty Stamps On Receipts

Summoned for failing to affix duty stamps to rent receipts, Yeung Tin-yun, landlord of 730 Po Kwong Road, was fined \$210 by Mr Winter at Kowloon this morning. Defendant was summoned on seven counts of similar offences. Mr J. F. Mugford of the Government Treasury told the Court that the summonses against the defendant covered a period from November 1, 1948 to May 4, 1950.

The other men, Yau Fung-leong of 90, Fook Wah Street, and Wing Shun-wo of 20, Des Voeux Road West, were each fined \$50 for a similar offence.

HAD NO LICENCE FOR HIS TRADE

Sixty-one-year-old Wong Tim, who dealt in marine stores without a licence at 308 Lockhart Road, ground floor, was fined \$200 or six months imprisonment by Mr Hin-shing Lo at Central this morning. The defendant admitted a previous conviction for receiving stolen goods. Sub-Insps. Gurney and

"Lux Girls are daintier!"

Says **Joan Caulfield**

STAR OF COLUMBIA FILMS

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